

FBIS

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SUMMIT ARMS DISCUSSIONS STRESSED

PM261320 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy article: "The Responsibility of Political Leaders"]

[Text] The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan is the focus of the entire world public's attention. It is emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution that the Geneva meeting was a most important political event in international life. It was the starting point on the road from confrontation to constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States; between East and West as a whole.

Above all, great importance is attached to the very fact that the political leaders of the two great powers met after 6 and 1/2 years of acute confrontation between the United States and the USSR. What happened was not simply businesslike contact, but a truly frank and direct dialogue between leaders on whom so much depends in international relations. But matters were not confined to this. Contrary to skeptics' doubts, important results were achieved at the meeting.

The signing of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement was a major victory for political common sense. This document enshrines an accord on many fundamental questions concerning the prevention of nuclear and conventional war, common security, limitation of the arms race, prevention of an accidental outbreak of conflict, development of political dialogue at various levels, and fruitful cooperation in many spheres. A general agreement on USSR-U.S. exchanges and contacts in the spheres of science, education, and culture was signed. And despite the fact that it was not possible to find a solution at the meeting to the most important questions linked with ending the arms race, its results are evaluated everywhere as a major step toward a more stable and steady world and toward the shaping of civilized relations between states with different social systems.

An enormous role in the success in Geneva -- and this is also recognized everywhere -- was played by the Soviet leadership's constructive stance, both before and during the meeting. As M.S. Gorbachev stressed at his Geneva press conference, the very complexity of the international situation convinced us that a direct conversation with the U.S. President was necessary. "Our conclusion was as follows: A time has come when, beneath the threat of the universal nuclear danger, the great art of living together must be learned." This is why M.S. Gorbachev's one-on-one conversations with R. Reagan occupied such an important position at the Geneva talks. For over 5-6 hours the two leaders of the two great powers, face to face, discussed the points where the two countries' interests and positions either coincide or converge and the points where they diverge or oppose one another. This was the approach, the new diplomacy, and the political language that ensured productive talks.

The importance of this approach was also noted by President R. Reagan, who emphasized that "Mr Gorbachev and I turned our common responsibility to the benefit of the strengthening of peace."

Yes, Geneva demonstrated yet again that today, more than ever before, world politics needs leaders who responsibly and consistently seek to solve the main problem of all humanity -- the prevention of a universal nuclear catastrophe. In our age, a staggering and terrifying age when human knowledge has created weapons for man's self-destruction, the responsible state leaders of the two great powers have only one choice: To do everything to preserve universal peace. This is why the Soviet people and the international public ardently support the efforts of our country's leadership, which during the Geneva meeting consistently upheld precisely such an all-human approach to the solution of the problems of peace and to the question of terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

It used to be said in olden times that the first principle of political wisdom was the ability to free oneself from recklessness. Nuclear war is reckless, no matter from which side you look at it, from the West or from the East. The renunciation of it is the initial precondition for joint political actions.

M.S. Gorbachev stressed at his press conference that in present circumstances it is now a question of not only confrontation between the two social systems, but also a choice between survival and mutual destruction.

The starting point of the statement is a major gain for political common sense: Nuclear war must never be unleashed, there can be no victors in such a war. Recognizing that any conflict between the USSR and the United States could have catastrophic consequences, the sides also emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them, whether nuclear or conventional. They pledged not to seek to attain military superiority.

The United States and the USSR -- partners, rivals, or enemies? The White House leaders and the U.S. public are called upon to ponder this question once again for themselves. The joint recognition of the fact that a war between us is impossible logically demands a U.S. refusal to look upon the USSR as its enemy. Rivals as social systems -- yes; partners in the struggle against the common nuclear threat -- yes; but enemies -- no! Only such an approach makes it possible to switch the inevitable competition between the two great powers from military to peaceful tracks.

The ability to abandon in advance unattainable goals has also always been considered a sign of political common sense. It is not for nothing that politics is described as the art of the possible, as a sphere of combining different interests and of mutually acceptable compromises. As M.S. Gorbachev said, both sides must get used to strategic parity as the natural state of Soviet-U.S. relations and must make joint efforts to lower the level of this parity. In other words, to implement real measures to reduce arms on a reciprocal basis.

It can be said frankly, without going to either extreme in evaluating the Geneva meeting's results: What has been achieved was the maximum possible in today's difficult period in international relations. Only naive simpletons or demagogues can ask for more. The statement contains at least 15 points which pave the way for the restoration of mutual trust, the general improvement of the political atmosphere, and the fruitful discussion of economic and humanitarian problems and of problems concerning contacts and reciprocal information.

The ability to abandon the politically unattainable in good time is fundamentally important for evaluating the present stage of military competition. Neither side must do anything that could open the door to an arms race in new spheres, primarily in space. If it were not possible to prevent a space arms race, the scale of military rivalry would increase immeasurably and the race itself would become essentially irreversible.

The U.S. side at the Geneva talks was told this with total frankness. The Soviet Union is resolutely against transferring the arms race to space. At the same time, we have to consider the possibility that the Americans will continue along the old path. The international public was highly impressed by the warning given in this connection by the Soviet leadership. If the United States fails to appreciate our good will aimed at preventing the militarization of space, our response will be effective, less expensive, and can be implemented more quickly. This should prompt the U.S. ruling circles to reconsider the entire situation and to pursue a responsible policy based on common sense and taking into account the aspirations of all people on the globe.

But, as Voltaire said, minds are slow to improve.

We have sufficient patience to try, step by step, acting through the power of arguments, the power of example, and the power of common sense, to reverse the dangerous course of events.

One more thought comes to mind in connection with the analysis of the Geneva meeting's results. It is not enough just to conduct a successful political dialogue and to make important decisions. Enormous significance now will attach to the consistent implementation of the accords enshrined in the statement and to further progress along this path. Of course, it is to be expected that now, after the wave of a certain euphoria that swept throughout the world in connection with the Geneva meeting's results, the advocates of continuing confrontation in the United States and other countries in the West will gun their engines to full power. They will attempt with all their strength to belittle the significance of what has been achieved and will try to exact revenge in the mass news media, which generally and on the whole acted in a constructive spirit during the Geneva period. There will probably be some who will succumb to the temptation to interpret the results of the meeting in a primitive fashion, as a victory by one side at the other's expense. Under such circumstances, even greater significance will attach to a firm line of maintaining the constructive approach, a line of not allowing oneself to be dragged into a new round of "psychological warfare" and adhering in practice to the Geneva spirit of lofty responsibility, realism, consideration for one another's interests, and the art of living together and embarking on joint actions to improve Soviet-U.S. relations for the benefit of universal peace and security.

I would like to end my commentary with the well-known sentence by Heinrich Mann: "The scientific mind is a great renovator, a guarantee of the future, and a harbinger of healthy mankind." It is primarily on this that we build our hopes for development of the process of improving the international situation initiated at the Geneva meeting.

CORRECTION TO BOGACHEV ARTICLE ON REGAN

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Bogachev Accused Reagan of 'Distorting Facts'" published in the 26 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1:

Headline should read ... Bogachev Accuses Regan of 'Distorting Facts' (changing Regan to Regan)

Second paragraph, first line ... "Face the Nation," Donald Regan, head of the White House Staff ... (changing name)

Third paragraph, first line ... Regan tried to refute ... (changing name)

Fourth paragraph, line three ... therefore, Regan's conclusions about... (changing name)

SHAKHNAZAROV DISCUSSES SOCIALIST TIES

LD261920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From "The Program of Our Life" program, subtitled "We Discuss the Drafts of the CPSU Central Committee," by Georgiy Khosroyevich Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of the Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries Department of the CPSU Central Committee, doctor of law, and president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences]

[Excerpts] Greetings, comrades. The theme of today's talk pertains to the development of relations between the USSR and the other socialist countries in light of the documents now being discussed within our party. The internationalization of economic life in particular, and the whole of mankind's social life in general, has gone so far in our time that no single country, even the strongest and most self-sufficient, if one might put it that way, can construct its future plans without taking account of what is happening in the world, which way the political winds are blowing, how the economic situation is developing, what can be expected from scientific laboratories, and so on. What is also extremely important is the question of war and peace because now, when the nuclear danger is hanging over mankind, it would, naturally, be just hair-brained flights of fancy to construct any future plans without giving thought to how to make the planet more secure from this nuclear threat. And, finally, there is the factor that forms the theme of our talk today: the Soviet Union is a great country but simultaneously is part of a still greater whole, the world socialist system.

We are not alone in the world. We can rely upon, and in practice we do rely upon the friendship and solidarity of many millions of people in the fraternal countries, just as they in turn can rely upon our solidarity and cooperation. It is quite understandable that our theory of the common nature of the socialist countries 'peoples' historical fate stems from this just as does the demand to elaborate a program and to look to the future together with the other countries, with our friends and allies.

Comrades, many of you watching and listening to this broadcast have visited the socialist countries. You have been able to see for yourselves the great diversity here, not just in the sense of natural conditions, languages, special features of national life, but also from the point of view of the forms of development of production, work and life conditions, the organization of political life, and so on. This proves false our enemies' slanderous invention which alleges that Marxist-Leninists set themselves the task of building some type of gray and monotonous world, to level out all countries and all people, and to make everyone all the same.

And, on the other hand, experience has shown the unity of common natural laws; that it is not possible to build socialism without affirming the power of the working people and the working class headed by its Communist vanguard. It cannot be accomplished without social ownership of the means of production and a number of other natural laws which are listed here in the new edition of the draft program.

I believe it appropriate to say that the construction of a new type of international relation is far from being a completed process. We cannot approach this as something that has been given once and for all, saying that it has been completed, is exemplary, the ideal, the model, and now we only have to rest on our laurels. This would be incorrect if only because a long historical process still lies ahead.

The very form of the links of integration will deepen and the composition of those participating in them will expand. We, and our successors, will have much of interest to see on this path and we, ourselves, will have to take part in this process. But, even though we cannot speak of its completion it still can be said quite correctly that this is no longer just a plan, just an experiment, and just a foundation, rather, it is already a strong, firm building which has been constructed well and reliably.

The harmonization of foreign policy takes on particular significance because it is necessary to stand together to defend security and to defend the revolutionary gains of our countries' peoples and also because our combined might make it possible to struggle more reliably and effectively for the preservation of peace.

In this connection I would like to digress for a moment from this document and stress that it can happen that theory and practice move out in parallel directions or even diverge, and unfortunately the latter does happen. Naturally it is the highest achievement of theory and practice when they not only interweave and intertwine with each other, but appear to merge into each other. This is what we see now. For it is no mere coincidence that the CPSU Program was published on the 26th; and on the 23d, in Sofia, at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, at which I happened to be present, there was unanimous confirmation of the fraternal countries' striving to strengthen their unity and cohesion, to work jointly for the implementation of the initiatives which these states had put forward over a number of years.

Now, let us have a look at what new plans and projects there are in the economic sphere and what is being moved into the foreground.

There is to be a considerable increase in the exchange of goods including consumer goods. The harmonization of plans is under way at this moment. I can tell you as an example that this harmonization has been completed with the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and that the total volume of exports and imports with these countries in the quinquennium will be R20 billion. It must be noted that such volumes are virtually unknown in world practice.

The documents we are talking about are now in the discussion stage. They are being discussed within the party and comments from Communists will be taken into account. I should say that responses, very high responses, on this document from the fraternal parties and certain individual requests are being made. Undoubtedly, the very nature of our relations with these parties, with our friend and allies, is such that our friends' requirement will also be taken into account in the consideration of amendments.

TROYANOVSKIY ON SOVIET C. AMERICAN POLICY

LD261440 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0851 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] New York, 26 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports: The policy of state terrorism being carried out by the United States in Central America is meeting with the growing opposition of the international community. The majority of the delegates at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, now under way here, which is discussing the issue of the situation in this region, including the representatives of Austria, Ghana, Zambia, Malaysia, Morocco, Panama, Poland and Yugoslavia, underlined that this policy is spearheaded against Nicaragua, whose people several years ago overthrew the dictatorial regime and started to build a new life.

The interests of securing universal peace and international security demand the most rapid elimination of the dangerous hotbed of tension in Central America, says O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations. Peaceful settlement in the region is possible only if account is taken of the legitimate interests of the security of the countries situated there, if foreign bases are eliminated, if foreign troops withdraw, and if an end is put to using the territory of one country for interference in the internal affairs of another. The USSR has always been and remains an advocate of resolving the problems of Central America by political methods, by means of constructive negotiations. We are in solidarity with the efforts being undertaken in this direction by other states, including the Latin American states.

The Soviet representative pointed out that the USSR rejects attempts to distort its policy and to make it in some way "responsible" for the situation in Central America. Firmly coming out against this region being turned into an arena of confrontation between East and West, it does not create a threat to the interests of the United States and its allies, nor does it intend to do so. The Soviet Union has more than once stressed that the problems of the region in question must be resolved by means of negotiations, taking account of the legitimate interests and fully respecting the sovereignty of all the countries in the region.

GATT SESSION OPENS; 'ACUTE DIFFERENCES' NOTED

LD261643 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 26 TASS -- The 41st annual session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has opened here. Delegates to it are to discuss a range of problems of international trade union the conditions of the dragged out economic crisis in the West.

A report submitted by Felipe Jaramillo of Colombia, chairman of the GATT Council, points out that the present period is characterized by a slowdown in the growth rate of international trade, which in 1985 was expanding slower than expected. Protectionist tendencies are growing stronger in individual Western countries and the confidence gap in the system of international trade of the capitalist world is widening.

The report states that the confidence gap has brought about the recarving of markets contrary to the norms and regulations laid down by GATT, and this admission reflects the growing inter-imperialist contradictions.

Jaramillo stressed that prospects for the development of international trade remained bleak and that the situation would only grow worse.

The delegates to the session will try hard to find a way out of this bad situation. There are acute differences on this problem between the USA and the Western countries supporting it, on the one hand, and India, Brazil and other developing countries, on the other. The latter fear that new talks, urged by the USA within the GATT framework to remove barriers in the services, will give Western countries new unilateral advantage in world trade to the prejudice of developing states unless the existing trade problems are resolved.

The session will close on November 29.

ISRAELYAN REMARKS ON UN ARMS RESOLUTION

LD261948 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reporting:

The discussion of the entire complex of disarmament issues in the First Committee of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly has demonstrated that the international community considers the prevention of an arms race in outer space to be its top-priority task, Viktor Israelyan, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R, said at a news conference at the United Nations headquarters.

This is evidenced by the fact that the First Committee passed the resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space. The document reflects the basic provisions of the Soviet proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space in the conditions of its non-militarization. 131 countries voted in favor of adopting that resolution, and only the United States refused to support it.

The results of the work carried out by the First Committee which passed 66 resolutions, the Soviet representative said, reflect the growing concern of the international community with concrete and effective measures devised to eliminate the threat of nuclear holocaust and curb the arms race. At the same time the results of the committee's work mean a sure defeat of those quarters of the military-industrial complex which are escalating the arms race and pushing the world toward confrontation.

U.S. MIDEAST FORCES REPORTED ON 'HIGH ALERT'

LD270956 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 27 TASS -- The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes Washington administration's officials as saying that the U.S. troops stationed in the Middle East have been put on high alert. The U.S. Air Force has intensified flights near Libyan borders and the scale of operations for overhearing radio and telephone conversations has been increased. All these provocative steps are being taken by Washington after the U.S. CIA secret plan approved by the White House for a forcible overthrow of the Libyan Government, whose anti-imperialist policy goes against the grain with Washington, has been learnt by broad public circles.

NEW ZEALAND OFFICIAL 'DENIED' VISIT TO U.S.

LD261247 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Canberra, November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

The USA has "denied" a visit to Washington to New Zealand's official representative who was to submit for examination by the White House an amended bill legally sealing the ban on calls at that country's ports of ships with nuclear weapons on board. Washington has found this visit "inappropriate".

According to the statement by a spokesman for the U.S. State Department it is "quite enough" if the draft law is delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Wellington.

SUMMIT BRINGS CHANGES IN ATTITUDES, OUTLOOKS

Changes in U.S. View

PM261400 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Nov 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Iona Andronov report under the rubric "Hello, New York!": "Applause on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] For 3 days running last week millions of television screens in the United States showed from morning until night the main event -- the Geneva summit meeting. The final transmission was carried on Thursday evening: Having just returned to Washington, President Reagan delivered a speech at a ceremonial session of both houses of Congress on Capitol Hill. At the start of his speech the President said:

"It was a constructive meeting. So constructive, in fact, that next year I will welcome General Secretary Gorbachev in the United States."

These words were greeted by applause. It was also obvious that Washington's senators and congressmen were not applauding simply out of politeness. Their applause reflected an accomplished historical fact: The 15 hours of talks in Geneva have led Soviet-U.S. relations out of the blind alley of dangerous confrontation of recent years.

Only by being in the United States today can one sense and fully appreciate the astonishing nature of Capitol Hill's ovation at the Soviet leader's forthcoming arrival here.

After all, television screens here still show, literally every week, caricatured pseudo-Soviet villains who treacherously invade U.S. soil, plunder, torture, and execute. Posters can still be seen all over New York advertising the new anti-Soviet hit movie "Rocky IV" with the slogan "be ready for the coming world war!" Ignorant people are still being stupefied by the propaganda of hatred and are being sold T-shirts carrying the slogan "kill a commie for mommy!" Only a few weeks ago, 76 percent of the people polled here could not name the top leader of the Soviet Union....

And now he is being applauded! As former Senator George McGovern put it, henceforth Americans can rid themselves of the nightmarish expectation of a nuclear missile war tomorrow.

After Reagan's speech on Capitol Hill, House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill announced:

"We believe the discussions in Geneva have begun the important process of reducing tensions between the United States and the USSR. We are encouraged by the fact that the Geneva joint statement affirmed the principle of significant reduction of nuclear arsenals. We applaud the joint pledge to seek agreements banning chemical weapons."

Senator Kennedy added: "This is a step forward." Senator Dole: "This is a promising start of dialogue and talks." Senator Quayle: "This is an important measure against strife between the greatest powers." Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Schlesinger: "This is a return to detente."

But the fiercest enemies of detente have not fallen silent yet. The Pentagon chiefs, leaders of Washington's "hawks" Howard Phillips and Richard Viguerie, and extreme right-wing newspaper observers George Will and Robert Novak are publicly calling on the President, during his next meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, not to agree under any circumstances to freeze the "star wars" program or observe the Soviet-U.S. ABM and SALT II treaties. THE WASHINGTON POST recalled on 22 November how, on the eve of the Geneva meeting, the main initiators of the "star wars" project called at the White House and tried, in their own words, "to bury the Geneva meeting..."

It was not to be. Geneva has irreversibly changed a very great deal in the minds of Americans.

Soviet Experts Comment

LD261611 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 26 Nov 85

["Opinions of Soviet specialists about the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting" with remarks by Lev Semeyko, specialist on disarmament questions; Andrey Kokoshkin, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists Against the Nuclear Threat; Doctor of Science Grigoriy Khozin; Retired Lieutenant General Mikhail Milshteyn -- passages within quotation marks recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] The first speaker is Lev Semeyko:

The Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev noted after the meeting that this stage in the development of international relations is noted by a growing responsibility for the destinies of the world. The nations are aware of this responsibility. Such a situation should (?feed) the politics of states and the practical deeds of political leaders. The main problem today to be solved by all means is that of war and peace. Such is the Soviet stand. This is the top priority problem affecting the interests of all of us on earth. Neither the USSR nor the United States, says Lev Semeyko, can evade a search for the solution of the problem.

The Soviet Union during the summit showed that it decisively favors agreements to ensure equal security to itself and to the United States.

The Soviet leader noted that, on this basis, it would become possible to steadily promote mutual trust, to improve the political climate. The Soviet Union is convinced that lesser security for the United States than for the USSR would be of a disadvantage for the USSR because it would lead to mistrust and give rise to instability. The Soviet Union counts on a similar approach by the United States to what concerns this country.

Those were the views of Lev Semeyko, and now here is what Lieutenant General Milshteyn singles out from among the results of the Geneva summit:

[Milshteyn] "It is apparent that the time has not arrived yet to fully evaluate the importance and significance of the meeting of the leaders of the two biggest countries. Some time will be needed for a comprehensive appraisal. The summit is to have an impact along the main pivotal direction, curbing the arms race. I must note that the two sides (?reaffirmed) that the aim of their efforts would be a halt to the arms race on earth and its prevention in space. Both sides pledged to the world that a nuclear war must never be launched, that there can be no winners. Such a conflict of any scale could have only disastrous consequences. The two sides emphasize the impermissibility of any war between the USSR and the United States, nuclear, a limited war, or a conventional war. That was said at a moment when the Soviet Union has repeatedly proclaimed precisely this. The USSR has pledged, for example, not to use nuclear arms first, but it was stressed in the United States earlier that nuclear war is possible, if not a global war then on a limited scale, or a conventional war. It was said that it is possible to solve political problems with the help of force.

"Now, however, the contrary is being said at the top level, and this must have an effect not only on relations between the USSR and the United States, but also on relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. On the whole there will be a beneficial effect on the entire international climate. This statement is of tremendous significance because it is apparent that it is impossible to rely on nuclear arms, that it is necessary to solve all issues peacefully, that it is necessary to reduce armaments. Both sides declared they would not seek military superiority. This is important because the state of military political parity that was achieved as a result of Soviet efforts has become the cornerstone of stability in strategic relations. Earlier the American Administration linked its policies with a desire for military superiority.

"I would also like to note that the two sides came to terms to study, at the level of experts, the issue of setting up centers for lessening the nuclear threat. All these measures are interconnected. All that is linked with raising the level of trust. The work of such centers would be geared to reducing the danger of an accidental conflict of an error in calculation or an error by a machine, by computers and so on. But extensive work and a lot of time are yet needed to set up such centers."

Those were views of Lt Gen Milshteyn. Another expert, Dr Andrey Kokoshin, says big differences remain between the two countries:

[Kokoshin] "Of course, we must bear in mind that there are substantive disagreements over a major issue as we see it. This is the attitude of the two sides to creating strike space weapons, a large-scale antimissile system. The Soviet stand was outlined in great detail once again. I and my colleagues have studied the issue and have discussed it with many Western scientists, politicians and even military leaders. All the possible aspects have been taken into account. I must note that a vast majority of eminent Western scientists, just as ourselves, feel it is wrong and dangerous to create space arms.

"We have carried out several special studies. Our conclusions are obvious. They confirm that such a program as the SDI, in any of its versions is a destabilizing program. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that neither the USSR nor the United States should do anything that might open the doors to an arms race in new spheres or, to be specific, in outer space. If the doors were opened to weapons in space the scale of military rivalry would grow immeasurably and the arms race would become irreversible. It would get out of control. The SDI will put an end to any restraint in the arms race.

"The American side is unwilling to concede that the SDI amounts to putting weapons into space, but these weapons, both American and Soviet, will be flying over the heads of the people wave after wave. There were numerous arguments before the summit about what the Soviet Union would do if the United States does place strike weapons in space. At his press conference in Geneva, the Soviet leader gave a clear answer. He said the Soviet Union would naturally respond to the new threat. The answer will be found and it'll be effective, less expensive, and possibly accomplished in a shorter period of time. But the Soviet Union's political option does not lie in that. We want to engage in responsible politics."

Those were the views of Dr Kokoshin. All the Soviet experts agree that the most important issue at the summit was that of preventing an arms race. However, according to Dr Khozin, the talks have stimulated a solution of other major problems of our day and age. Dr Grigoriy Khozin:

[Khozin] "Mikhail Gorbachev has already noted that since the Soviet Union and the United States were allies in the war against fascism they can be allies in solving the global problems facing mankind. These include the potentials of the Soviet Union and the United States, especially the funds that could be released by a limitation of the arms race, that could drastically speed up their solution. We think not only of lifting the burden of the arms race from the Soviet Union and the United States, but also of channeling the funds thus released into resolving pressing issues such as hunger, disease, ecology, energy, and raw materials. Take for example the problem of minerals and other raw materials. Here, there is a paradox. Some countries have more than others, but all countries already feel a shortage of some resources. This is what is happening already today.

"But the resources are not infinite. It is necessary to use them sparingly, in a thoroughly sensible way on a scientific basis. This is a problem no longer for one particular country, a country that has these resources. These are problems to be solved, to be solved by all the countries together. It is essential to decide how to open up access to new resources for mankind. The Soviet Union has said at the top level that it is ready to greatly step up the work, say, in thermonuclear fusion. It would like to have this problem tackled (?at) a wide international level. We have important results in this area. Work is also being done in Europe. Fine atom smashers exist in the United States. Together we can solve the energy problem for the whole world.

"Or take outer space. The Soviet Union notes the danger of its militarization, but the Soviet stand has another highly important aspect to it. This is the alternative to the "star wars". The Soviet Union is ready to return to broad cooperation in joint manned space flights. By joint efforts the Soviet Union and the United States can also solve the problem of exploring natural resources, for the developing countries also. In other words, the idea is to have a new thinking of principle in international relations, to have worldwide cooperation for the benefit of all. Today we have to deal with the issue of environmental protection. But many technical solutions have already been found, funds in joint work are needed. One of the most successful and intensively developing directions in Soviet-American cooperation in the seventies was ecology. Eleven groups of experts were at work. But we are not to blame for the fact that relations between our two countries worsened.

"Has the United States gained anything? Its ecological problems have not been solved. Has the United States benefited in any other way? No, it has raised even further the danger of destruction in a nuclear war. I would like to quote a phrase that philosophers are fond of. The earth, they say, is our common home. We have inherited it from our forefathers and are borrowing it from the coming generations. Realization of all of that is a major result of the summit, and we all should live and work together."

FUTURE COOPERATION DISCUSSED AT JOINT SEMINAR

LD262153 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Vienna, November 26 TASS -- A Soviet-American seminar on problems of directing scientific and technical progress was held at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis not far from Vienna. Specialists who took part in the seminar represented large U.S. and Soviet institutes dealing with management questions. They discussed prospects of the development of new technologies, as well as a range of problems related to their speedy introduction into industry.

The seminar of Soviet and American scientists was held immediately after the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit, it is noted in the circulated press release. Soviet and American specialists discussed important global problems of interest to both countries, established many areas of joint interest in different spheres of research and pointed to the usefulness of a joint contribution to the development of East-West cooperation in science, it is noted in the press release.

The seminar also discussed the continuation of such meetings in future, participation of scientists of the two countries in preparing joint research, exchange of specialists and information on questions of mutual interest.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AVON COMPANY

LD262028 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 26 TASS -- Arnold Romanov, deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Science and Technology, and James Preston, president of America's Avon products, signed a five-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation here today. The document provides for joint research into processes of production of cosmetics and bijouterie, and the participation of the American firm in the realization of ventures on a compensation basis. The partners agreed to exchange information, delegations of experts, to hold seminars and symposiums jointly, to test products and exchange test data, and develop new formulas of cosmetic goods.

Last year Avon products held an exhibition of its line of goods in Moscow and informed Soviet experts about the processes of their manufacture. The company offered to organize trial sales of Soviet goods, for example, handicrafts through its retail trading network, primarily in a number of European countries.

LD261443 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 85

IL-86 AIRLINER VISITS BEIJING ON DEMONSTRATION

LD261932 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A Soviet IL-86 wide-bodied passenger aircraft arrived in Beijing today on a demonstration flight. A delegation led by Academician Novozhilov, the general designer, was on board. On its first demonstration flight over the capital it carried representatives of the main administration of China's civil aviation and of a number of ministries.

'DAILY USE' CHINESE PRODUCTS SHOWN IN VILNIUS

OW270617 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] An exhibition of Chinese articles of everyday use was held on 26 November in Vilnius, capital of Lithuanian SSR in the Soviet Union. Scores of Chinese articles of daily use were on display, including pottery and porcelian products, wood carvings, and embroidery products. The Soviet artists spoke highly of the Chinese products on display. (Bukarik), director of the Lithuanian Museum of Arts, told a reporter that this type of exhibition is conducive to the exchange of culture between China and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET-BURMESE TIES MAY PLAY 'IMPORTANT ROLE'

BK261217 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 25 Nov 85

["Excerpts" of "first" IZVESTIYA article by "Newly assigned correspondent in Rangoon" Aleksandr Nikolayev]

[Text] The 37 years since Burma gained independence have not been easy for it. While solving the many social and political problems, the country has had to overcome the poverty, economic problems, and backwardness inherited from the colonial government and the Japanese occupation forces.

The assumption of power by the Revolutionary Council and the establishment of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] during 1962 are significant landmarks in modern Burmese history. Today, the BSPP with 2.3 million members is seeing the fruits of its policies in undertaking social reforms, eradicating exploitation of many by man and bringing the broad masses into the administrative organs.

The banks, big industries, trading concerns, and transport and communications networks which were once in the hands of foreigners and national bourgeoisie have been nationalized, while agricultural reforms have been introduced in the country. The moves have completely transformed the socioeconomic system in Burma.

The state sector has become the most important pillar, and many reforms are evident in the rural areas. Introduction of high-yield strains, use of good fertilizers, and implementation of other programs have resulted in Burma producing annually 14 million tons of rice -- the most important agricultural produce in the country.

Peasants are greatly assisted by agricultural loans while the cooperative sector with consumer, retail, and producer cooperatives is also becoming stronger.

The Fifth BSPP Congress has laid down the guidelines for the Fifth 4-Year Plan for 1986-1990 within the framework of the 20-year long-term plan. The guidelines stress the importance of the state sector with 70 percent of capital investment in the next 4 years to be made in that sector. The cooperative sector is also earmarked to receive more investments. The party congress also prescribed ways to strengthen the unity of the people, to promote the standard of education, and to extend public health programs.

While the successes of the country are being discussed, it must be mentioned that the Burmese people are trying hard for progress despite the lack of sufficient funds. Continued operation of antigovernment insurgent groups and foreign interference in Burmese affairs are hampering the successful implementation of the political and socioeconomic reforms in the country.

Since the early 1980s foreign debts have risen; and Burma faces economic hardships because it must rely on creditors who are demanding that foreign interests be allowed to operate in the country. With this background in mind, it is likely that Soviet-Burmese trade and economic cooperation which has already seen positive results may come to play a very important role.

PACIFIC COUNTRIES OPPOSE FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS

LD261124 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

According to reports in New Zealand, France has carried out the latest underground nuclear test on the Mururoa Atoll, in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. This is the seventh underground nuclear explosion this year, and according to the data of the "Defense Monitor" bulletin published in the United States by the Center for Defense Information, France has exploded 127 nuclear devices of military designation since 1960.

The statement by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange stresses that the population of the southern part of the Pacific resolutely and in no uncertain terms censures the French nuclear explosions in the region. In Australia Foreign Minister William Haysen has stated that France is continuing to ignore the opinion of the countries of the southern part of the Pacific which have come out against nuclear explosions in region.

As is well known, these countries worked out and approved an agreement proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific a non-nuclear zone at the 16th session of the forum of states from the southern part of the Pacific in August this year.

Among the initiators of this resolution was the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, striving to put an end to the madness of the nuclear arms race. The vast majority of members of the First Committee voted for the given resolution and only the United States, Britain, and France voted against. Evidently the ruling circles of these countries can still not give up the old way of thinking: allegedly the more nuclear weapons, the more secure is peace. Life convincingly refutes the untenability of such views, for the unrestrained stockpiling of nuclear weapons only strengthens the danger of a catastrophe. This is why now, in the nuclear age, we need a new approach, a new view which presupposes not only a realization of the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war and the danger of the arms race in general. This race undermines the stability of international peace and brings the threat of nuclear war closer.

The concern of the countries of the southern part of the Pacific at the nuclear explosions which are continuing in their region is understandable to the Soviet Union. For any program of tests is preparation for war. The Soviet Union is in favor of an urgent end to [sentence incomplete as received]

SHEVARDNADZE, SFRY ENVOY CONFER ON SUMMIT OUTCOME

LD261923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Today Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, received SFRY Ambassador Milojko Drulovic at the latter's request. Questions of bilateral relations and certain topical international problems were discussed. Eduard Shevardnadze gave a report on the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. The ambassador noted that the SFRY approves of the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue at the highest level and regards it as an important step towards the removal of the threat of war and towards the normalization of the world situation.

POLAND'S URBAN SUPPORTS SOVIET GENEVA STANCE

LD261737 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 26 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the stand that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev assumed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, said Jerzy Urban, spokesman for the press of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. He addressed a press conference for foreign journalists here today. The Geneva summit has already brought certain results, Jerzy Urban said. There is an easing in the overall situation in the international arena. This easing is, however, lacking in Polish-American bilateral relations, said the spokesman for the Polish Government. He recalled that the United States sanctions with regard to Poland persist. "We are interested in the improvement of relations with the United States. I can say one thing, we are patient".

The spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic said that first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' party, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski will make visits to Libya, Algeria and Tunisia on November 30 -- December 4. This trip is part of Poland's broad contacts with non-aligned and developing countries, which attests to the recognition of the role of non-aligned states and the wish to strengthen and deepen relations with them, Jerzy Urban said.

PZPR, SPD STATEMENT DISCUSSES SECURITY ISSUES

LD261425 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 26 TASS -- The Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) hail the results of the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the PUWP and the SPD said in a joint statement on questions concerning security policy and cooperation in Europe.

The statement was issued after a meeting of a working group of these parties in Bonn, which was devoted to the 15th anniversary of the treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The statement said that the Geneva meeting has demonstrated the two great powers' readiness to improve bilateral relations. All European states in East and West, it emphasized, should make a contribution of their own for the results of the Geneva summit, meeting the interests of common security and cooperation in Europe, to lead to a breakthrough in arms limitation and disarmament.

The PUWP and the SPD spoke highly of the significance of the treaty between Poland and West Germany as well as of the latter's corresponding treaties and agreements with the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, and Czechoslovakia and of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

The most pressing task facing humanity today is to ensure a just and lasting peace through a policy of renouncing any use of force and averting any war. These aims can be achieved only by way of dialogue and cooperation between all states irrespective of their social systems. The arms race and confrontation, far from helping to resolve the problem, only sow distrust and hostility.

The PUWP and the SPD demanded that the arms race be kept out of space, that any efforts contradicting this goal be stopped and a treaty be concluded on a ban on the testing and deployment of weapons in outer space. Both sides are opposed to any attempts to make outer space a scene for military rivalry.

The statement suggested that all states that have signed the Helsinki Final Act reaffirm in a corresponding agreement the principle of renouncing the use of armed force. They stand for establishing in central Europe a zone free from nuclear arms and a zone free from chemical weapons. In this connection the PUWP welcomed the initiative in this direction, which has been advanced by the SPD, and the proposals made by the governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

The PUWP and the SPD urged all nuclear powers to freeze their nuclear weapons potentials and not to develop new kinds of such weapons, which would be important to reducing and eliminating these armaments. A first step could be made by putting an end to all nuclear explosions by the nuclear weapons states. The statement also urged the governments of the USSR, the United States and Britain to resume talks as soon as possible with a view to working a treaty on a general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons testing and bring these talks to a successful conclusion.

POLISH TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENTS ASSESSED

PM221409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Dispatch by Andrzej Malanowski, deputy chief editor of the Weekly ZWIAZKOWIEC. TYGODNIK POPULARNY, under the "In Fraternal Countries' Trade Unions" rubric: "Two Anniversaries"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The month of November is special to Polish trade unions. Forty years ago, in November 1945, the first trade union congress was held, and in November 1984 the first national meeting of representatives of the revived trade union movement since the end of martial law was held in Bytom.

The first trade union congress took place in a country which was still shattered and only just awakening to free existence after 6 years of occupation by Hitler.

Stressing the principle of independence, the congress stated that the trade union movement is not apolitical. Trade unions were transformed from organizations fighting against a bourgeois state into a partner of the people's state. They played an active part in the political, economic, and social transformations of those years. They considered themselves called upon to mobilize people to work, enhance their labor efficiency, and resolve day-to-day problems. They played an active part in production management and in exercising socialist monitoring.

These features typical of socialist trade unions have been handed on to the revived trade union movement so that it may serve socialist Poland as well as possible. That is why 24 November 1984 will go down forever in the history of our trade union movement. Representatives of plant, national, and territorial trade union structures met on that date in the Szomberki mine sports hall. Some 1,062 delegates, 784 of whom were representatives of the largest plant organizations, assembled in the hall, and it was at that meeting that the All-Polish Trade Union Accord was created.

A year has elapsed. What kind of achievements has the young trade union movement to its credit? The period of political upheavals which we experienced in 1980-1981 was bound to leave its mark on society. The revival of the trade union movement, as the fully-fledged representative of working people, is still not a completed process. Some 24,500 plant and factory trade union organizations are operating in Poland today and the movement as a whole has a total of 5.5 million members. That represents more than half of all people working in socialized enterprises. There are 131 national trade union organizations in operation. More than 60 percent of workers are in trade unions.

The Polish trade unions came into being in a difficult economic situation. The resumption of their activity was hampered by fierce attacks from Western centers of subversion and former "Solidarity" extremist. This was frequently accompanied by mistrust on the part of some labor collectives. These obstacles could only be overcome by vigorous activity. That was the only way of overcoming the indifference toward trade unions and lack of faith in their effectiveness.

During that difficult time the trade union movement received considerable support from the PZPR. The year saw a strengthening of trade union structures and national trade union representation. Thanks to the creation of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord a new stage in the development of trade unions was begun and they are beginning to resume their place in the socialist state's sociopolitical system.

Trade unions have expanded the sphere of their influence. The first reports on the organization of socialist competition have come from enterprises. The trade unions are developing cultural and educational activity. They are helping people who find themselves in a difficult material situation. Plant trade union meetings are raising the problem of the economy's development with increasing frequency. Administration representatives are treating trade union activists with a great sense of responsibility as they can see a desire on their part to cooperate.

The election of 52 deputies to the Sejm from the trade union list and the election of A. (Medovich), chairman of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord, as a member of the Council of State were clear recognition of the trade union movement on the public's part.

Last year also brought a breakthrough in the thinking of many trade union figures and activists. There is increasing talk now about the need to amalgamate all small national organizations. The miners, who have amalgamated three national federations into one, have set the example.

Plant organizations have been strengthened. Young trade union figures have acquired greater experience. During the trying period which Polish society has gone through the revived trade unions have made a weighty contribution to the struggle against numerous difficulties. This year's results show that the class trade unions' baton is in safe hands.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON UK REACTION TO SUMMIT

LD270715 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Interview with Moscow Radio correspondent Vladimir Posner by correspondent Nikolay Gorshkov following Posner's 8-day visit to the United Kingdom; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gorshkov] You had a rare opportunity, Vladimir, to watch from the inside, so to say, the British coverage of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. How would you describe the general spirit of the coverage and the reactions to the outcome of the summit?

[Posner] Well, initially, the coverage was quite negative, actually, before the summit began. There were many predictions that the summit would be a complete disaster; that nothing would be achieved, that the Soviets were not budging on their part of it, and that Reagan would not budge on his part of it. The general outlook, I would say, was rather dark and somber. However, during the actual summit, there was a change in heart because of the fact that when the two leaders met, instead of 15 minutes at this initial get-to-know-each-other meeting, they talked for 64 minutes, as the press indicated, and they seemed to be getting along very well, so immediately the tone changed to one of almost euphoria that this was going to be something totally magnificent. Finally, when the summit was over after the 2 days of total news blackout when the press were not allowed to have any information, the reaction was, I would say, by and large quite positive, and that was that the spirit of Geneva was a very good one, that indeed a fresh start had been taken and that the world had become a safer place to live in.

[Gorshkov] Well, the overwhelming feeling in the world after the summit seems to be that of relief and hope: relief that the worst period in the East-West relations has passed and hope that a more stable and peaceful future is in sight. The Soviet Union, for its part, has offered much to put these hopes into practice. But is the Soviet position getting a fair account in the Western media?

[Posner] In all honesty, I would have to say that I don't believe it is. I spent 8 days in the UK reading the press, watching television very carefully, and also picking up a lot of American magazines and newspapers, and I would have to say that your average reader in the West, be it in the UK or the United States, would have to make a special effort to really understand what the Soviet position is. They know that the Soviets are against SDI and they probably know that the Soviets have proposed a 50 percent reduction in nuclear warheads but they certainly don't know that the Soviets had unilaterally stopped all testing, that the Soviet Union has offered time and again a nuclear freeze. There are many things about the Soviet proposals that your average and not-so-average viewer or reader in the West doesn't know. And I think one of the reasons is precisely because these Soviet views, offers, positions have not been given a fair account in the Western media and if there's going to be any change after Geneva, positive change, I would very much like to see a more objective and fair coverage of the things coming out of the Soviet Union, especially those relating to East-West relations.

[Gorshkov] In the United States itself, the judgments on the summit's results and future prospects of the arms control are rather contradicting. Does London, being the closest U.S. ally, follow the same pattern in its attitudes to the problem?

[Posner] Well, I have to begin by saying that I am really not an expert on the UK. As you know, my field is more the United States of America, but I would tend to think that there also must be a bit of contradiction in the judgments and in the analysis of what will happen.

I don't think it's easy for any prominent politician in the West today to totally play down the results of the summit. I believe a lot of them are paying the summit lip service because that's what you have to do if you want to have some kind of popularity, because the man in the street does support it. However, I have a very strong feeling that there are people in the UK as well as in the United States in government circles who will try to do whatever they can to subvert the summit, to spoil the atmosphere. We've already seen this, as a matter of fact, in the states. There have been statements to that effect by Mr Weinberger, by Richard Perle. There have been articles in the press by certain senators, again aimed at -- what I would say -- poisoning the atmosphere. And I think that you will have the same kind of situation in the UK because there are definitely people who have a vested interest in keeping relations bad instead of having an improvement.

[Gorshkov] Well, if we take official assessments, the prime minister, for example, has praised the summit as a constructive dialogue providing for a speedup of the arms control talks. But isn't London itself impeding the progress in Geneva by joining the U.S. "star wars" project? After all, as the SUNDAY TIMES considered, the SDI is the biggest stumbling block on the Geneva road and it has to be removed. Now what do you think, Vladimir? Does this understanding reflect the general line of thinking on the questions of war and peace in Britain?

[Posner] Again, it's difficult to make a judgment on the basis of 8 days in a country that one doesn't know all that much. But I will give you my impressions. My impressions are that the average man in the street is not really much of a supporter of SDI. And I also felt quite a lot of anti-American sentiment. However, I want to make this quite clear: not anti-American in the broad sense, but anti-Reagan sentiment. I did feel a lot of that when I was in Scotland and in England. And I think it's perfectly true that SDI is indeed the major stumbling block along the way to any agreement in the area of arms reduction. This has been very clearly stated by the Soviet side. What I fear is that once again the media have not really explained the "star wars" idea to the population. When I was there, I had to repeat time and time again why the Soviet Union was so much against the whole concept of "star wars," the fact that there can be no shield that is stronger than a sword and therefore the idea of this being a foolproof shield is simply not true. The fact that it is a first-strike capability, making it possible to protect your own silos, your own missiles, have a first strike, weaken the other side's ability to retaliate, and then serve as shield against a weakened retaliation -- this is something that most people are really not aware of. So, what I think is happening in the UK is, there is an almost -- how should I put it? -- gut reaction to SDI as being negative, as being something that will spoil arms reduction talks. But I also feel that the government -- the UK government -- is indeed impeding arms reduction by supporting that whole idea of SDI, yes indeed.

[Gorshkov] You have mentioned the man in the street. We've been talking about the press coverage of an event that is most vital for world peace. But I hope you'll agree that the thing no less vital for the prospects of arms control is public opinion, the people's desire for peace. Judging by your phone-ins with British listeners -- I understand you had some -- and judging by your other encounters with people in UK, what's your impression of the British man in the street's attitude to the problems discussed in Geneva? What was expected from the summit by the people, and how this summit and its results are assessed? [as heard]

[Posner] I feel most people were very happy with the summit, with what happened, and I have to say that the mass media, television in particular, gave a positive image of a new atmosphere, of a fresh start, of an improvement in relations. And I have no doubt that the average citizen of the United Kingdom is very much relieved, very much supports it, and they do expect some very important changes.

They would like to see -- there's no doubt about this -- some real Soviet-U.S. agreements in the area of arms control and arms reduction. However, as I say this, I recall a question that I was asked when I participated in one of these television programs, this one being "Open to Question," which involved children aged 14 to 17 from schools all over the UK, and one young gentleman asked me: Due to the slightly trigger-finger approach of the United States, do you think it's possible that there be a Soviet-UK alliance in the close future? And I thought that was a rather interesting question in that it perhaps reflected a certain sentiment that the UK and the Soviet Union should deal more directly with one another without going through a third party, in this case, the United States. And, without going overboard on this one, I also think it does reflect a certain sentiment, a desire on the part of the British people to have normal relations with our country and that certainly does fully correspond to the desire that we have.

[Gorshkov] Thank you Vladimir Posner.

BUNDESTAG DEBATES FOREIGN POLICY, GENEVA RESULTS

LD262019 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 26 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary group of the opposition Social Democratic Party, has criticised Bonn's foreign-policy course which, as he put it, has led to a "sharp decline in the prestige of the FRG in the international arena". Speaking in the Bundestag today, he pointed out that the idea of ensuring international security through East-West cooperation, the idea which is being supported by the Social Democrats and is being rejected by the ruling CDU-CSU coalition, "has taken concrete outlines at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva". This, he said, also applies to the thesis that nuclear war cannot be won and that none of the sides should seek military superiority.

"We," Hans-Jochen Vogel stressed, "are against any continuation of the arms race, particularly against its proliferation to outer space. The FRG's participation in the U.S. 'Strategic Defence Initiative' appears still more undesirable after the Geneva summit. Further stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction reduces security rather than increases it".

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, who spoke in the debate, stated that the positive results of the Geneva meeting "became possible only because the two sides promoted that". "The Government of the FRG", he said, "gives due credit to the constructive stand of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev". At the same time Helmut Kohl, contrary to any logic, asserted that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue was ostensibly "promoted" by Bonn's implementation of NATO's decision on nuclear-missile "rearmament" of the FRG as well as by measures to "strengthen the Bundeswehr and the Western alliance".

AMBASSADOR BRIEFS MUBARAK ON GENEVA SUMMIT

NC261207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Aleksandr Belonogov, the Soviet ambassador to Cairo, at the Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. The meeting was also attended by Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Following their 75-minute session, the Soviet ambassador said that he had requested to meet with President Mubarak in order to brief him on the outcome of the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva. He also noted that he had delivered a message to President Mubarak from the Soviet leadership on this subject.

The Soviet ambassador added that he had discussed bilateral relations with the president. He said that he had conveyed his country's condolences and regret over the sad incidents involving the hijacked Egyptian airliner and the death of innocent victims. The Soviet Union, Belonogov emphasized, is ardently opposed to such terrorist actions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON EGYPTIAN MISSILE TESTING

PM261035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

["Own information -- TASS" report under the rubric "Foreign Military News": "Launch To Take Place"]

[Text] According to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, next month the Egyptian Armed Forces will carry out a test launch of the new, modified SAQR-80 missile. Two versions of its warhead can be made -- to destroy enemy manpower and to destroy armored hardware, and can contain some 250 kg of explosives.

SHEFTUNOV ON IRAN'S CRITICISM OF GULF POLICY

NC261327 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Recently Tehran newspapers have frequently been carrying calumnious reports and articles on the expansion of relations between the Persian Gulf states and the Soviet Union. Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes on this topic:

Cooperation between Persian Gulf states and the Soviet Union has always helped to strengthen these countries' independence and normalize the regional situation. Contrary to the imperialist countries, which plunder the oil and other wealth of Persian Gulf countries, the Soviet Union helps them expand their domestic economies, train cadres and experts, and exploit their national wealth. The Soviet Union always bases its relations on equal rights, mutual benefit, and respect for national sovereignty. It is only natural for Persian Gulf states to support increased cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Recently, Oman expressed its desire for peace, security, and cooperation and decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The UAE leadership decided to follow suit. Referring to the great importance of establishing and expanding relations with the Soviet Union, Kuwait's AL-KHALIJ recently wrote: The Soviet Union has adopted a stable position which prevents hostile foreign intervention and insures the security of Persian Gulf states.

However, the imperialist governments, headed by the United States, are doing their best to prevent the growth of mutual relations between the Persian Gulf states and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Foreign colonial powers that, until recently, controlled almost the entire Persian Gulf area are doing their utmost to preserve their influence there. Zionist Israel, as well as the U.S. puppet regime of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan, are helping them in any way possible. Those Iranians who have resorted to anti-Soviet propaganda and baselessly allege that the Soviet Union is striving to promote its hegemony in this region, are actually attacking the expanding relations between the Soviet Union and Persian Gulf states. The shah of Iran who, together with Israel, played the role of the imperialists' gendarme in the Persian Gulf, also tried to disseminate widely such fabrications. Mohammad Reza and his imperialist henchmen hoped that by obstructing the region's desire for independence and progress the Iranian people could be suppressed and their wealth plundered in order to fill the pockets of Western monopolies and their associates -- the Iranian bourgeoisie. However, as everyone knows, the shah's antipopular policy was completely defeated. Those who are now fanning the flames of anti-Soviet propaganda and spreading false rumors and fabrications about the Soviet Union's policy should not forget this.

TWO SYRIANS START TRAINING FOR JOINT SPACEFLIGHT

PM191237 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At Zvezdnyy Gorodok"]

[Text] In accordance with an existing accord, two Syrian citizens have started training for a joint Soviet-Syrian space flight at the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET ACTIVITIES

Power Industry Problems

PM251014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 85 Morning Edition P 4

[Special correspondent Yu. Khrenov report under the rubric "USSR Supreme Soviet Before the Session": "Deputies' Amendments; Session of the Preparatory Commission on the Power Industry" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Let's put it bluntly: For many of us it was a surprise. We were accustomed to knowing that the country's fuel and energy needs are reliably ensured and that a fuel and energy complex that has no equal in the world has been created in the USSR, when suddenly...

Last winter in a number of regions, particularly east of the Urals, there were cases when the normal rhythm of the work of industrial and agricultural enterprises was disrupted: There were power blackouts. And there were serious breakdowns in heat supply to certain cities.

What happened? The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Preparatory Commission for the Power Industry tried to answer that question when they discussed the state of affairs in sectors of the fuel and energy complex and the prospects for its development outlined in the draft plan for 1986.

The answer was quite definite: There were no objective reasons for the disruptions in the national economy's power and heat supplies. Poor preparation for winter by the power workers themselves and by transportation, municipal, and other services took their toll above all. As did also our inadequate, to put it mildly, ability to make sensible and thrifty use of what we have at our disposal. At the same time -- and this too was quite definitely noted at the commission sessions -- several serious problems have accumulated in the development of the energy base over the past few years, and these became clear in last year's cold winter. What are these problems? What must be done to resolve them?

A. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification, took the rostrum. He reported that this year the plan for electricity production will be fulfilled. At the same time, as in previous years, the ministry will be unable to cope with the plan for the commissioning of new capacities. It is expected that over the 5-year plan as a whole 14 million kilowatts less capacity will be commissioned than planned.

That is a problem! **POWER STATIONS -- HYDROELECTRIC, THERMAL, AND NUCLEAR -- ARE BUILT SLOWLY, AND SOMETIMES VERY SLOWLY.** This deprives the country of the necessary reserves.

But why is this?

A. Mayorets: One important reason is that many of the Ministry of Power and Electrification's construction organizations have been diverted to outside projects and consequently often fail to get around to their own...

The minister is right. This year alone the Ministry of Power and Electrification's contract for "outside" construction projects amounted to R2.8 billion -- that is more than one-third of the sector's entire construction program!

A. Troitskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Power and Electrification Department, attended the session. The deputies asked him: Just how can the Gosplan tolerate this situation? Perhaps it considers it normal?

A. Troitskiy: No, we don't. Starting from next year we will begin to relieve the Ministry of Power and Electrification of "outside" projects.

The session participants, of course, were pleased to hear those words. However, the pace of the forthcoming "relief" did not suit them: For next year as well a very large contract for "outside" projects -- over R2.3 billion -- is planned for the Ministry of Power and Electrification. The proposal of deputy V. Dmitriyev that the resolution to be adopted by the preparatory commission on the draft plan indicate that it is necessary to accelerate the resolution of this important question as much as possible met with approval.

"It is true," the deputy said, "that the 'outside' construction begun by the power construction workers cannot be left to the mercy of fate. But it is no less true that in the prevailing situation its transfer to other construction organizations cannot be delayed. In no way!"

A. Mayorets: I must also mention another reason for the problems at our construction projects -- deliveries of equipment are constantly delayed and we receive supplies of material resources haphazardly and inadequately.

This reproach is aimed first and foremost at machine builders. And it must be said that it is a just reproach: They let the Ministry of Power and Electrification down very badly. For instance, the production of necessary equipment is nearly always delayed. And, for example, how can a unit for a GES be produced on time if the turbine has not arrived at the installation area? In the current 5-year plan in accordance with the USSR Energy Program it is planned to build a series of major heat and power stations in the country. At the moment this most important job is being performed, alas, in a mediocre fashion. In the first 4 and 1/2 years of the 5-year plan only 2,800,000 kilowatt power units were commissioned instead of the planned 8, and only 4,500,000 kilowatt power units were commissioned instead of the planned 7... The culprit is the Ministry of Power Machine Building, which has delayed assimilating the production of these power units. And there are many such cases. This year alone the introduction of new capacities at the Berezovskaya, Mary, Perm, and Simferopol GRES'es, at the TETS-12 of the Moscow Rayon Administration for the Power System, and at other highly important power projects has been postponed because of equipment shortages.

But, of course, we must not ascribe all the shortcomings in the sector's work to others -- and A. Mayorets admitted that. Many, very many problems are explained by internal causes. Were there more organization, discipline, and order at the Ministry of Power and Electrification subunits, work at construction sites, at existing power stations, in regional power systems, and in the country's unified power system would proceed much better. It seems that last winter taught us some harsh lessons and all the necessary conclusions will be drawn from it. Indeed! Yet our power workers are by no means everywhere greeting the coming winter with the proper combat readiness. The necessary repairs have not been completed at all power stations, and often even when they have been carried out, they could have been done better. Because of this, power-generating capacities have already repeatedly had to be stopped. And this above all reduces the reliability of the national economy's energy supply.

The sector must now tighten up in all areas and mobilize existing reserves, especially as it has a huge work program in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Next year, for instance, it is planned to increase the capacity of nuclear power stations by 7.5 million kilowatts. This step is almost twice as big as this year's step, and it is planned to accelerate growth even further in the future.

A. Mayorets described this sum of R600 million as the "deputies' gift" to the Ministry of Power and Electrification. Speaking from the session's rostrum, the minister ardently thanked the deputies for this "gift."

Gift or no gift, the truth is that the deputies' initiative and persistence found expression in additional appropriations.

Here is what happened. The section of the draft 1986 plan dealing with the power industry, in view of the sector's particular importance, was examined in advance at the Supreme Soviet even before preparatory commissions had begun their work. This was done by a DEPUTIES WORKING GROUP specifically set up by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Standing Commissions on the Power Industry. Even at that stage of the examination the deputies got down to solid work and, when they analyzed the draft's indicators, drew the conclusion that it had not taken everything duly into account. For example, it was planned to allocate R4.35 billion to the Ministry of Power and Electrification for construction and installation work. A large sum, no doubt! But...insufficient. According to all calculations, the funds would have been totally adequate to ensure the fulfillment of the annual plan for commissioning of new capacities. It is, however, also necessary to create the construction groundwork for the steady commissioning of power stations in subsequent years, and the billions would not have been enough for this purpose.

Of course, the deputies did not confine themselves to just stating this fact. They asked the USSR Council of Ministers to instruct the USSR Gosplan to review the relevant draft provision. The Gosplan received such instructions, and the draft was amended: The Ministry of Power and Electrification received an additional sum of R600 million, including R450 million, duly backed up by works contracts and material resources, for construction and installation work.

"The addition of these funds," A. Mayorets said, "will help us, while concentrating efforts on projects scheduled for commissioning, not to slow down the pace of work on other important projects and to prepare them for commissioning as planned."

The preparatory commission's sessions lasted 2 days. It did not discuss only questions of the power industry's development. The deputies were addressed by leaders of all fuel sectors: B. BRATCHENKO, USSR minister of the coal industry; V. FILANOVSKIY-ZENKOV, USSR first deputy minister of the petroleum industry; and V. TIMONIN, USSR deputy minister of the gas industry. Once again, discussion centered on the main issue -- how to enhance work efficiency.

Coal, petroleum, and gas are now very difficult to extract. Furthermore, the reserves of these natural assets are nonrenewable. This is why, participants in the session said, the foremost task today is not so much increasing their extraction as really ensuring their truly economical and rational utilization and increasingly covering the increase in fuel and energy needs through savings.

DEPUTY SH. ABDURASHITOV (session chairman): Today we are organizing thrift increasingly on, so to speak, voluntary principles, and this is why the results so far have not been great. It is time to formulate the issue differently. I am convinced that if economies are to become actual policy rather than just wishful thinking, it is necessary to place them on the appropriate organizational and material footing. Maybe the time has come to give some thought to the creation of a special organ to organize and direct this work in all sectors of the economy. And the funds, resources, and everything it needs should be allocated by the plan. In a sphere where each ruble that is invested will repay itself a hundredfold, it would probably be imprudent to be niggardly.

There are many aspects to economies, the deputies said, and one of the most important ones is the elaboration and introduction of resource- and energy-saving equipment and technologies. Now, when most capital investment is going to be channeled into the reconstruction of production, it is important not to miss any opportunities that may present themselves. Much in this respect depends on scientists, designers, and machine builders. Unfortunately, they still owe the country a great deal. How can there be order when a boiler or a unit at a power station or an industrial process at an energy-intensive enterprise which has operated for several decades and has truly served its time is replaced by new equipment with exactly the same technical specifications? Does this mean that throughout these years the creative thinking of those who produce such equipment has been fast asleep? If any sector lacks equipment meeting present-day demands, such equipment must be created without any delay. And it must also be introduced without delay. Otherwise reconstruction will turn into a simple "stopgap" operation, into a matter of marking time.

Having outlined their remarks and proposals in THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS, the deputies approved the energy and fuel sections of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986. It will now be examined at sessions of the chambers' standing commissions, and then submitted to the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Kuznetsov at Budget Session

LD222058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Today in the Kremlin a plenary session of the budget and planning commission took place with representatives of other standing committees of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet taking part. A report was given by the chairman of the preparatory committee on the main plan indicators and by Deputy Manyakin on the results of the preliminary examination of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 1986 and the course of the fulfillment of the plan for 1985.

Deputy Khristoradnov, chairman of the preparatory committee of the main budget indicators reported on the results of the preliminary examination of the USSR state budget for 1986 and a report on the implementation of the budget over 1984. Participants at the plenary session examined and passed draft conclusions for the plan and budget, drafts from the reports of the budget and planning and associated commissions and took a decision to pass them on for final examination to the standing committees of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, whose sessions will take place on the eve of the session.

Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of ministries and departments and representatives of Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics took part in the session.

Standing Commissions Meet

LD241524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] In Moscow today the standing commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet met. The bodies completed preliminary examination of the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1986, the progress of the 1985 plan fulfillment, the 1986 budget and the report on the 1984 budget. Conclusions on the plan and budget were considered and confirmed, as were supplementary reports from plan and budget and other standing commissions, which chairmen of planning and budget commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet were charged with delivering at the session.

Special stress was laid on the decisive role of qualitative shifts in the economy of transferring it onto the track of intensive growth and of generally improving efficiency.

At a session of the commission on the education and culture of the people and the commission on legislative proposals of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, results of their work to prepare proposals and corresponding draft bills on introducing amendments on the basis of the legislation of the USSR and union republics on the people's education and other USSR legislative documents connected with the basic directions of reform of the general and trade schools, were summarized. The conclusions and a supplementary report by the commission on the matter in hand at the forthcoming USSR Supreme Soviet session were endorsed.

At a joint session of the commissions on legislative proposals and the mandate commissions of the chambers, the question of the practice of implementation in the Udmurt ASSR of the USSR law on the status of people's deputies in the USSR was considered. The standing commissions also discussed other questions of their work.

Council Meetings Reviewed

LD262233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Special correspondents Vadim Smiryagin and Olga Vasilenko report from the Kremlin on the first day of the USSR Supreme Soviet session]

[Excerpt] The first day of work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended. Let us recall that it opened here, in the Great Kremlin Palace, with a joint session of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet. The deputies listened to reports on the plan and budget of the country for next year.

In the second half of the day separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities were held, at which these reports were discussed. Three hundred deputies -- representatives of almost all the Soviet republics; heads of ministries, industrial enterprises, collective farms, and state farms; workers and scientists -- spoke during the debates. From the platform were heard accounts about the leading collectives in our country, which lead in the socialist competition to usher in, in a worthy manner, the 27th CPSU Congress; about people who are heroes of the 5-year plan and who are expending all their efforts on peaceful, creative labor. Great interest was aroused by those speeches which expounded on the experience of the most successful implementation of the scientific and technological transformation of production.

Of course, at the center of the deputies' attention are problems which demand solution without delay, which are slowing down our movement forward. These include the disruption of the dates for handing over projects due for commissioning poor-quality construction work, and the output of obsolete equipment. Let us take, for example, the production of consumer goods. The state has earmarked more than R63 billion from next year's budget for the accelerated development of the industries producing these goods. This is an expenditure of R3.5 billion more than this year and is, of course, a comforting fact. However, what are we to do, ask the deputies from the rostrum of the session, with enterprises which produce goods that no one buys, goods which are obsolete and of poor quality? The session's participants demand that those managers who fail to carry out present-day tasks receive severe punishment.

Moreover, it is being emphasized that the quicker enterprises are made financially autonomous and more independent, the more successful the resolution of these urgent questions will be.

Draft Plan, Budget Discussed

LD262255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] At separate sessions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet today the deputies discussed the draft plan and budget for the country next year. Taking part in the debates were Gusev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Shlapakova, a welder from the Integral Production Association in Minsk; Gellert, a tractor driver from the Amangeldy State Farm in Tselinograd Oblast; Koptug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Siberian Department; and others. Endorsing the draft state plan and budget for the country, the deputies noted that they were directed towards the comprehensive and integrated development of all republics as a single unified national economic system and that they correspond to the interests of every Soviet worker. The results of the discussions will be summed up tomorrow at the second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of the Nationalities.

Council of Nationalities Session

LD270542 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the conference hall of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the first session of the Council of Nationalities was held. [Video shows deputies in session; Shevardnadze, Chebrikov and Ponomarev are shown seated]

A report of the Credentials Commission on the verification of the authority of the newly-elected deputies was delivered by Deputy Miroshkhin, the chairman of the commission. The corresponding decision was adopted.

A supplementary report of the state committees on the state plan and budget for the country in 1986 was delivered by Deputy Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the Council of Nationalities.

Discussion of the reports then began. Taking part in the debates were: Deputy Doyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Deputy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Gellert agricultural-machinery operator of the Amangeldy state farm in Tselinograd Oblast; Deputy Balmont, USSR minister of the machine-tool and tool-building industry; Deputy Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; Deputy Serebryanskaya, head of the therapeutical department of the Strasheny Rayon Hospital in the Moldavian SSR; Deputy Pallayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet; Deputy Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fishing industry; Deputy Arutunyan, leader of tool-maker's team at Yerevan "Elektropribor" Production Association; Deputy Kupcha, headmistress of Plavinsk Secondary School in the Latvian SSR; Deputy Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom of the Turkmenistan Communist Party; Deputy Saul, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Koptug, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Deputy Galimullin, chairman of the newspaper SOTSIALISTIK TATARSTAN collective farm in the Tatar ASSR; Deputy Pasternak, chairman of the Khabaravsk Kray Soviet Executive Committee; Deputy Mitrofanov, leader of plasterers' team of the Ustinov house-building directorate; Deputy Muminov, first secretary of the Balykchi Rayon Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party; and Deputy Gamkrelidze, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

On 27 November the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work.

Council of Union Session

LD270635 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[From the 'Vremya' newscast]

[Text] The first session of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet began at 1400. According to the report of Deputy Demirchyan, chairman of the chamber's Credentials Commission, a resolution was adopted unanimously recognizing the authority of the reelected deputies.

[Video shows Demirchyan at rostrum and Tolkunov at rostrum with leaders in background. Gromyko and Gorbachev together]

Deputy Masol, chairman of the Budget and Planning Commission of the Council of the Union, delivered a report from the standing commissions of the Council of the Union on the state plan for 1986 and the country's state budget for next year. [Video shows Masol at rostrum with Antonov, Ryabov, and Shcherbina seated above with three unidentified subjects]

The deputies then started to discuss the Draft State Plan and the country's budget. Those who took part in the debates were: Deputy Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [as heard], Deputy Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic's Trade Union Council; Deputy Shlapakova, welder at the Minsk "Integral" Production Association; Deputy Kadyrov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR; Deputy Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd Oblast party committee; Deputy Afanasyev, USSR Minister of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; Deputy Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR; Deputy Dokshas, director of the 15th CPSU Congress state farm in the Lithuanian SSR; Deputy Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Deputy Telepnev, first secretary of the Archangelsk Oblast party committee; Deputy Kadyrova, weaver at the Osh "50 Anniversary of October" cotton textile production association in the Kirghiz SSR; Deputy Glebov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Electrical Machine-Building; Deputy Saykin, director-general of the Moscow Likhachev Motor Vehicle Works;

Deputy Trunov, chairman of the board of Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives]; Deputy Lobov, chairman of the Sverdlovsk Oblast Soviet Executive Committee [as heard]; Deputy Manayenkov, first secretary of the Lipetsk Oblast party committee

Council of Union Activities

PM271027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report of 26 November Supreme Soviet sessions: "Yesterday in the Kremlin"]

[Text] The first Council of the Union session began in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1400.

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades M. S. Gorbachev, G. A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Y.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Dolomentsev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, and I.V. Kapitonov with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The session was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union. Those present honored the memory of Deputy A.A. Yepishev, who has died since the third session.

Following the report of Deputy K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the chamber Credentials Commission, the deputies then unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the newly elected deputies' credentials.

Changes to the composition of certain Council of the Union standing commissions were submitted to the session.

The coreport of the Soviet of the Union standing commissions on the 1986 State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and Progress in the Fulfillment of the 1985 Plan, the 1986 USSR State Budget, and the Implementation of the 1984 Budget was delivered by V.A. Masol, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Budget and Planning Commission.

At 1400 hours the first session of the Soviet of Nationalities began in the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' hall of sessions.

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, M.V. Zimyanin, and V.P. Nikonov with prolonged applause.

The session was chaired by A.E. Voss.

Those present honored the memory of deputies V.F. Garbuzov and V.P. Makeyev, who died in the period between the sessions.

The Credentials Commission report on the verification of the credentials of newly elected deputies was delivered by O.S. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Credentials Commission. A corresponding resolution was adopted on the report.

Changes to the composition of certain standing commissions of the chamber were submitted to the chamber session.

The coreport of the Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and progress in the fulfillment of the 1985 plan, the 1986 USSR State Budget, and the Implementation of the 1984 State Budget was delivered by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commission.

The Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities deputies began discussing the draft state plan and the country's budget.

26 Nov Joint Session

PM270933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 5

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, began work in Moscow 26 November 1985.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000. A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, was in the chair.

At the proposal of the Councils of Elders of the chambers, the USSR Supreme Soviet approved the agenda and order of work for the session.

The agenda for the session includes the following questions:

1. On the ratification of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees of 27 September 1985 appointing Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and releasing Comrade N.A. Tikhonov from his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;

2. On changes to the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

3. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and on the progress in the fulfillment of the 1985 Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985;

4. On the USSR State Budget for 1986 and on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1984;

5. On the introduction of amendments to the fundamentals of the legislation of the USSR and the union republics on public education and other USSR legislative acts in connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General and Vocational Education;

6. On the ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

7. On the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the international situation;

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke on the first item on the agenda. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium he submitted a proposal to appoint Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and ratify the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 27 September 1985 on this question.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution appointing Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and ratifying the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree releasing Comrade N.A. Tikhonov from his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at his own request in connection with his retirement on health grounds.

N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who spoke at the session, thanked the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet for the great trust placed in him and assured them that the Soviet government will steadily implement the Communist Party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening our motherland's might and the ties with the socialist countries and ensuring a peaceful future for all mankind.

The USSR Supreme Soviet then examined the question of changes to the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet released Deputies B.A. Ashimov and A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from their duties in connection with their retirement.

At the proposal of Deputy A.A. Titarenko, who spoke on the instructions of deputies from the Ukrainian SSR and the republic's party and Soviet organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to be deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the proposal of Deputy O.S. Miroshkhin, who spoke on the instructions of deputies from the Kazakh SSR and the republic's party and soviet organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy S. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to be deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the proposal of Deputy N.K. Dybenko, who spoke on the instructions of deputies from the Lithuanian SSR and the republic's party and soviet organs, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy R.B.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to be deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985, and a report from V.V. Dementsev, USSR first deputy minister of finance, on the USSR State Budget in 1984.

The session continues.

Talyzin on State Plan

PM261728 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Report delivered by N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at 26 November USSR Supreme Soviet session: "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and the Fulfillment of the Plan in 1985"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies!

The USSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place at the noteworthy time of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

'Throughout the party and country great political and labor enthusiasm can be noted and intensive work is in progress to successfully complete the final year of the current 5-year plan and implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums. The Soviet people indissolubly link the positive changes that are occurring in our society's life with the Communist Party and the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program and amendments to the CPSU Statutes and the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 are meeting with our people's full support.

The CPSU's international policy, our peace initiatives, and the entire package of measures to avert the war threat and achieve detente are meeting with ardent approval. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting provided graphic confirmation of our principled line and the Soviet Union's aspiration to improve the international situation.

Our state's peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in space -- a course consistently pursued in Geneva by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- is unanimously supported by the entire Soviet people and meets with understanding and approval in the broadest world public circles.

Comrade deputies! The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 submitted for your examination by the USSR Council of Ministers has been elaborated with the participation of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in accordance with the party's program instructions and its strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and increasing the Soviet people's prosperity. Measures are being taken to maintain the country's defense capability at the necessary level.

The Draft Plan has been examined by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. It was noted that in terms of their fundamental thrust the plan indicators for 1986 are in keeping with the demands of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum.

On the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985

Comrade deputies!

Allow me first to dwell briefly on the basic results of the fulfillment of the 1985 plan.

As is known, the current year in the national economy began in difficult conditions. This had a negative impact on the fulfillment of the plan targets for the first quarter, when the increase in industrial production totaled 2 percent.

Thanks to the measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the government to improve work in all sectors of the national economy, the great deal of organizational activity carried out by party, soviet, and economic organs in the localities, the great labor activeness of production collectives in developing socialist competition for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress the situation was rectified and economic growth rates increased considerably. The increase in industrial production totaled 4.2 percent in the second quarter and 5 percent in the third. The high rate is being maintained in the fourth quarter. This makes it possible to report that the state plan for 1985 will be fulfilled for the main economic indicators. The country will advance along all avenues of economic and social development.

In comparison with 1984 national income will have increased by 3.5 percent and the volume of industrial production by 3.9 percent, as envisaged by the plan. There will be increases in the absolute growth of production of finished rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, coal extraction, and other most important types of industrial output. The great contribution made by gas industry workers, who are overfulfilling the gas extraction plan, must be noted.

Gross agricultural output (in comparable 1983 prices) will have increased by R2.1 billion. In comparison with 1984 there will have been an increase in purchases of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs, and meat and dairy and fish products. This has made it possible to improve the supply of food products for the population.

Transport has begun to operate in a more stable manner. Railroad workers have made up the arrears in freight shipments and are now on the schedule prescribed by the annual plan.

Positive shifts in increasing production efficiency have been achieved in the current year. Social labor productivity will have increased 3.7 percent, which is in line with the plan. Considerable savings of material, raw material, and fuel and energy resources are being ensured. Output quality is improving.

As in past years, a big program of sociocultural and production construction is being implemented in 1985. It is expected that fixed capital worth more than R142 billion -- 6 percent more than last year -- will have been commissioned out of state capital investments. Around 200 industrial enterprises will have been built in the year.

Major capacities at the Stoiylenskiy Mining and Enriching Combine and at metallurgical plants in Komsomolsk-na-Amure and Moldavia, coal extracting capacities in the Ekibastuz, South Yakutia, and Donetsk coal basins, new capacities in the light and

food industries, and many others will have been commissioned. Installation of the spine [lineynyy] section of the major Urengoy-Center II Gas Pipeline has been completed. By the end of 1985 1,640 km of the Baykal-Amur Mainline, half its length, will be in permanent operation.

Further improvement of the people's prosperity and the cultural and everyday conditions of their life is being ensured this year.

The population's real incomes will have increased. Labor remuneration will have grown. In 1985 the average monthly wages of workers and employees will reach R190, and labor remuneration for kolkhoz members in public-sector farming will exceed R150 per month.

Payments and benefits from social consumption funds will have grown at a rate outstripping the plan targets. In 1985 they will total around R530 per capita.

Housing and municipal construction, public education, and health care have been further developed. Housing totaling 113 million square meters in area will have been built and schools providing 1.28 million places and health centers catering for 137,500 visits per shift will have been commissioned out of all sources of funding.

While noting the generally positive results of economic development in 1985 it should be said that for individual indicators the plan targets will not be fulfilled, chiefly because of the slow transition to intensive methods of running the economy and also an inadequate level of organizational work in a number of sectors.

This applies to the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, which have allowed a lag in extraction of oil and production of finished rolled metal, chemical output, and basic construction materials. There are just complaints against the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and against fruit and vegetable farming, particularly in terms of product range and quality.

Fulfillment of the targets for increasing labor productivity, saving fuel and energy resources, metal, timber, and raw materials, and also introducing new equipment and advanced technology has not been ensured in individual ministries. Not all associations and enterprises are meeting in full their contractual commitments for deliveries.

A number of decisions have been taken recently to improve the work of construction organizations, which are being rendered substantial assistance. However, construction workers are not coping this year with the plan for commissioning fixed capital and production capacities.

In many union republics the commodity turnover plan is being underfulfilled, and there are also shortfalls against some other indicators.

Leaders of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must draw serious conclusions from these shortcomings and take measures to organize the punctilious fulfillment of the 1986 plan.

The Basic Tasks, Rates, and Proportions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986

Comrade Deputies!

At the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and the June conference at the party Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, tasks of tremendous political and economic significance were outlined -- the scaling of qualitatively new heights in science and technology and the boosting of the national economy to a higher organizational and economic level.

The party sees the steady enhancement of Soviet people's well-being as the highest goal of the acceleration of socioeconomic progress. Specific ways have been substantiated of achieving the tasks set -- ensuring decisive progress in increasing the efficiency of social production and carrying out a restructuring of planning and management and of structural and investment policy.

These program principles are fully embodied in the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The plan for 1986, as an integral part of the draft basic guidelines, lays the foundations for the practical implementation of the strategy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

Its distinctive feature is the stepping up of the rate of development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the structure of the economy. Fundamental importance is attached to the fact that the acceleration of the rate of development in 1986 must be carried out with a lower increase in raw material, fuel, energy, and labor resources.

In the most important indicators of economic and social development, the growth rates for 1986 exceed the average annual rates in the current 5-year plan and ensure the fulfillment in subsequent years of the targets outlined for the 12th 5-Year Plan in the Draft Basic Guidelines.

It is planned to increase national income used for consumption and accumulation by 3.8 percent, as against an average annual increase of 3.2 percent in 1981-1985; it is planned to increase industrial output correspondingly by 4.3 percent as against 3.7 percent, and agricultural output by 4.4 percent. The productivity of social labor will increase by 3.8 percent, and by 4.1 percent in industry. Increased labor productivity is to account for 97 percent of the growth in national income.

Substantial changes in the most important national economic proportions are outlined in the plan.

Accumulation as a proportion of national income is increased slightly. This will make it possible to accelerate the rate of growth of capital investments, ensure the speediest renewal of the production apparatus, and do the necessary groundwork to maintain a high rate of economic growth in subsequent years.

In order more fully to satisfy the population's demand for goods and industrial services, group E output will increase by 4.9 percent as against an average of 3.8 percent in the current 5-year plan. Growth rates will outstrip the development of group A.

On the basis of the line of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the plan for 1986 devotes particular attention to the development of science and technology.

The targets envisaged in the resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on developing the most important avenues of science and technology are fully taken into account and resources are provided accordingly. The plan incorporates 1,150 targets for priority and intersectoral avenues of science, technology, and techniques which are of great national economic significance, including those concerned with the creation of models of new generations of machines and equipment.

In industry as a whole the assimilation of new types of machines, equipment, instruments, and materials will increase considerably. The removal of obsolete output from production will be accelerated.

On the basis of improving the technical standard of production in industry, it is planned to free a national 880,000 people -- 22 percent more than is anticipated in 1985 -- and to ensure a saving of R5.2 billion through the reduction of prime costs. Expenditure on science is increased by 5.5 percent.

With a view to accelerating the renewal and modernization of production in all sectors of the national economy as a basis for improving its efficiency and increasing the rate of economic growth, it is planned in 1986 to increase the withdrawal of obsolete fixed production capital by 70 percent compared with the average annual withdrawal in the current 5-year plan. Out of the total fixed production capital commissioned, 31 percent will be channeled into replacing withdrawn capital.

The plan attaches great significance to the intensification of production and to saving resources. There will be an expansion in the use of progressive resource-saving techniques such as continuous steel casting, the dry method of cement production, thorough refining of petroleum, and conversion to diesel fuel and the use of liquefied and compressed gas in motor transport, and also industrial techniques in agriculture and construction.

Savings are the main source of resource provision for the further growth of production. In 1986 it is planned to provide for 67 percent of the increase in rolled ferrous metal products, 51 percent of the increase in fuel and energy resources, 93 percent of the increase in cement, and 69 percent of the increase in timber required by the national economy on the basis of savings. In the national economy as a whole, the corresponding saving in material expenditure will total R3.6 billion as against R1.5 billion in 1984.

The incorporation of secondary resources in production will be expanded considerably. Their utilization in the volumes envisaged by the plan will make it possible to release primary raw materials worth some R13 billion.

Ministries and union republic councils of ministers are set very intensive targets for reducing expenditure norms and saving resources. The strict fulfillment of these targets is one of the decisive conditions for ensuring the balance of the plan and smooth working by sectors of the national economy.

All this determines the need for a major restructuring in the work of economic organs in the sphere of increased efficiency and the intensification of production.

Industry

Comrade Deputies!

In industry -- the leading sector of our economy -- the 1986 plan envisages major structural changes in favor of those sectors ensuring scientific and technical progress and increased production efficiency. The range of ministries working under new economic management conditions is considerably expanded. They will provide over one-half of the total volume of industrial output. This will promote the fulfillment of the 1986 plan, the improvement of the results of labor collectives' work, and improved production efficiency and output quality.

In industry machine-building should be highlighted above all. This sector has previously developed at a preferential rate. Now, however, machine building has become of decisive significance. For that reason the 1986 plan pays special attention to it.

Considering machine building's crucial role in retooling all sectors of the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted last August the resolution "On Measures to Fundamentally Improve the Technical Standard and Quality of Machine-Building Output and Develop Machine-Building as the Basis of Scientific and Technical Progress in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the Long Term Through the Year 2000."

The volume of output in this sector will increase by 6.6 percent in 1986. The proportion of top-quality output in machine-building ministries will be 44.6 percent. The proportion of output newly assimilated or in production for less than 3 years will

amounts to 31.3 percent. The production of new generations of machines and equipment will be expanded and their relative materials- and energy-intensiveness will be reduced.

Priority will be given to developing the production of machine tools, instruments, and computer facilities which, on the basis of modern scientific and technical achievements, make it possible to achieve the retooling of machine building itself as a priority as well as of all sectors of the national economy.

The production of flexible production modules, automated systems, industrial robots, and other modern equipment will increase. Machine tools with digital program control will exceed 12 percent of the total production of metal cutting machine tools. The production of computer complexes on the basis of microprocessors and personal computers will increase by 80 percent, the production of peripherals will increase by 13.6 percent, and the production of program control devices for all types of manufacturing equipment will increase by 15.7 percent.

To accelerate the renewal of the existing pool in machine building, targets have been set to replace 5-10 percent of the existing pool of worn-out and obsolete metal-working equipment as against the 1981-1985 average of 3 percent.

Machine-building must resolve major tasks in providing modern equipment for sectors and production units which are being developed in accordance with such state programs as the Food Program, the Energy Program, and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

Over 70 itemized new and modernized agricultural machines will go into production in 1986. The production of machines and mechanisms for introducing intensive techniques will rise by almost 1.4 times, and the production of machines and mechanisms for high-powered tractors will increase by 14 percent. The production of feed preparation equipment in stockraising will develop at a preferential rate.

The production of equipment for the food, meat, dairy, and fish industries will increase by 6.5 percent and for trade and public catering enterprises by 8.7 percent.

The production and supply of equipment in complete units for the oil and gas complex in parts of Siberia and the Far North will increase. The production of drilling and geological prospecting equipment for the oil industry will increase by 5.3 percent. Measures will be implemented to improve the technical standard of that equipment.

Preference will be given to developing the production of high-efficiency construction machines and mechanisms, loading and unloading equipment, and hoisting and transportation equipment. The volume of production of interchangeable equipment and instruments for mechanizing construction and repair work will be increased and the range of equipment expanded.

The planned rate of acceleration of economic development is directly linked to the targets for the production of construction materials, chemical industry output, timber and wood processing industry products, and construction materials.

In sectors of the CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS COMPLEX [these and subsequent words printed in uppercase are published in boldface in PRAVDA], the main emphasis has been placed on the qualitative aspect. In addition to increasing production volumes, special attention has been paid to further improving the structure of current output by a higher growth rate for the production of efficient materials -- economical types of metals, plastics, and wood boards. The production of those materials will increase by 6.5 percent in 1986 in comparison with 1985.

The development of ferrous metallurgy -- a base sector of the national economy -- is being accelerated. The volume of production of rolled ferrous metals will reach 111.1 million metric tons in 1986 and production of steel pipes will reach 19.8 million metric tons.

The fundamental modernization of ferrous metallurgy enterprises is beginning. The introduction of high-efficiency techniques will be expanded. Metallurgy workers have been set the task of increasing metal output production in 1986 without increasing the production of pig iron or the extraction of iron ore, and with a reduction in the amount of coke produced. This will require the implementation of major measures to improve the structure of steel production and increase the use of scrap and waste ferrous metals.

The rate of production of progressive types of metal output is increasing. While the production of finished rolled metals is increasing by 2 percent, rolled metal production from low-alloy steel is increasing 5.4 percent, heat-toughened rolled metal production by 9.5 percent, cold-rolled strip steel production by 9 percent, and variable strength rolled metal production by over 36 percent.

Nonferrous metallurgy will be further developed. Major resources are allocated for developing its raw materials base and improving the sector's technical standards. Production of aluminum, copper, nickel, and other metals is to increase.

The sector's working people must devote particular attention to introducing highly productive energy-, materials-, and labor-saving technological processes and speeding up the expansion of capacities for substantially increasing the output of nonferrous metals from secondary raw materials.

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Chemicalization of the National Economy, in the chemical and petrochemical industry paramount attention is being devoted to developing the production of output which promotes the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The output of progressive types of synthetic resins, plastics, and chemical yarns and fibers will increase at preferential rates. Expansion of the production of pipes made from thermoplastic materials will facilitate increased labor productivity in carrying out land reclamation work. Production of caustic soda, methanol, industrial rubber articles, and other chemical products will be substantially increased.

It is planned to deliver chemical products to the agro-industrial complex in volumes sufficient to meet the Food Program targets. It is planned to further improve the quality and assimilate the production of new types of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry needs to improve the utilization of existing production capacities and to secure at least 60 percent of the entire increase in output by that means.

In the timber, pulp and paper, and woodworking industry production of the most efficient types of output will increase at preferential rates. While the amount of timber hauled will be maintained at virtually the 1985 level, production of splint-slab and wood fiber sheeting will be increased by 6.3 and 6.7 percent respectively and output of industrial woodchip for making pulp will increase substantially.

In the current year the sector has undersupplied the national economy to the tune of a substantial quantity of timber materials and other products. The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Woodworking Industry needs to take steps to improve its work in 1986.

The production of construction materials has been planned to take account of the need to provide for the volume of construction and installation work and also to meet the requirements of the market to the maximum extent. The output of cement will be increased by 2.8 percent. It is planned to increase production of efficient construction materials and articles, including extruded asbestos cement panels, plaster-board sheeting, hollow-bodied bricks, and ceramic articles.

In accordance with the targets set by the USSR Energy Program and the need to improve the reliability of the country's fuel and energy supplies, the plan devotes great attention to the development of the fuel and energy complex.

Electricity generation will total 1,605 billion kilowatt hours, which means a 3.9-percent increase, including more than 193 billion kilowatt hours -- or a 13.4-percent increase -- at nuclear power stations and 216 billion kilowatt hours -- or 5.1 percent -- at hydroelectric stations. Thus, more than half the entire increase in electricity generation falls to nuclear and hydroelectric stations. This implements the policy line of improving the structure of the country's fuel and energy balance.

It is important to note that the planned volumes of electricity generation meet the national economy's requirements on the condition that economies totaling at least 19 billion kilowatt-hours are made, as against 8 billion kilowatt-hours in the current year. The major task for power industry workers is ensuring the steady operation of all power systems, especially in the winter.

The work of the oil and gas industry has determining importance for the country's national economy. It is planned to increase oil and gas condensate extraction to 616.7 million metric tons. To achieve the planned level of oil extraction the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry needs to ensure the accelerated transfer of oil wells to mechanized extraction methods, increase efficiency in the utilization of the existing stock of wells on stream, and the bringing of new deposits into development and to take effective measures to improve cultural and consumer conditions for the life and work of the sector's working people.

Gas extraction in 1986 is to total 672 billion cubic meters and increase by 5 percent against 1985.

The plan provided for more extensive use of gas to replace liquid fuel. In 1986 it is planned to construct 93 automobile gas fuel filling stations and to convert 117,000 automobiles to liquefied, compressed gas -- which will allow the expenditure of automobile gasoline to be reduced by approximately 1.2 million metric tons. Coal extraction in 1986 will reach 733.9 million metric tons. The entire increase is to be secured by the most efficient, open-cut method.

Work will continue on the technical reequipment of the coal industry on the base of using the most modern means of mechanizing technological processes, first and foremost through introducing new, highly productive types of equipment of high unit capacity.

The sectors in the fuel and energy complex are being allocated large capital investments and material resources. The working people in these sectors must ensure the fulfillment of all the 1985 plan targets.

Comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently ratified a document of great social significance -- the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere. The expansion of THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE, the improvement of their quality, and the development of all types of services are regarded by the party as an indispensable condition for boosting the population's living standard to a new, higher level. In accordance with the program, the plan provides targets for the industrial ministries and union republics for further increasing the output of goods and the provision of services for the population.

The volume of light industry output will increase as a whole by a 2.8 percent. Priority development will be given to the production of fabrics enjoying the greatest demand among the population. The range of knitted articles will be 30-50 percent renewed. The output of articles for young people will be increased 1.8 times. The production of footwear will increase, and its quality will be improved.

The volume of cultural and consumer goods and household articles to be produced has been fixed at approximately R60 billion -- an increase of 6.2 percent -- to include a 7.7 percent increase in the production of washing machines and an increase of over 11 percent in the production of tape recorders. The quality of this group of goods will be improved.

The Agroindustrial Complex

Comrade deputies!

In drawing up the plan for developing the sectors of the agro-industrial complex the USSR Council of Ministers was guided by the targets of the USSR Food Program. It is planned to bring the gross agricultural output up to R220 billion. The course of further strengthening the agro-industrial complex' material and technical base will be consistently implemented. The most important types of material resources have been allocated in accordance with the USSR Food Program.

Some R58.7 billion in capital investment, which is considerably more than in 1985, is being allocated to the development of sectors ensuring the implementation of the USSR Food Program, including housing construction for agricultural workers.

The plan outlines high growth rates for the production of crop farming output, particularly grain, sunflower seeds, and sugar beet. In accordance with the CPSU, Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted in July 1985 the area on which grain crops are cultivated using intensive techniques will be expanded to 31.3 million hectares, which will make it possible to additionally obtain not less than 26 million metric tons of grain.

The implementation of the targets for the long-term land reclamation program is being ensured and particular attention has been devoted to improving the utilization of irrigated and drained land. It is planned to commission more than 1.3 million hectares of reclaimed land.

On the basis of the further strengthening of the feed base and increasing the quality of feed it is planned to bring meat production up to 17.3 million metric tons and milk production up to 100 million metric tons, which is higher than the average annual output volume in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to obtain virtually the entire increase in stockraising output by boosting livestock and poultry productivity.

Purchases of the most important types of agricultural output will increase, which will make it possible to improve the supply of food products to the country's population. The production volume of meat and milk products, fruit and vegetable preserves, sugar, vegetable oil, premier quality flour, groat crops, and other foodstuffs will increase.

The output of semimanufactures and culinary articles will be expanded. The production of quick-frozen fish products, fresh fish, and fish products will increase.

The targets envisaged in the plan for 1986 are intensive. The task of agro-industrial complex management organs is not only to ensure their unconditional fulfillment but also to take the necessary measures to reduce losses of output, to ensure the timely processing of raw material, and to improve the conditions for its storage.

In 1986 the development of the agro-industrial complex will be pursued under conditions of the restructuring of the management system. The creation of a unified central organ -- the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] -- and new management organs locally will undoubtedly serve the cause of further increasing agricultural output, raising the quality of food products, and improving their supply to the population. A powerful production potential has been created in the countryside. Highly qualified cadres are available. The priority task of the

task of the USSR Gosagroprom and the union republics is to ensure high returns from everything that agriculture and the agro-industrial sector of the economy as a whole have at their disposal.

Transportation and Communications [subhead]

Comrade deputies!

The volume of transportation work in 1986 has been determined on the basis of the need for the timely, high-quality, and fuller satisfaction of the national economy's needs. Freight turnover of all types of transportation will increase by 3.5 percent, against 1.3 percent in the current year.

It is planned to increase freight shipments by rail transport by 75 million metric tons compared with 1985, or a growth of 1.9 percent.

The work volume of the Maritime Transportation Fleet will grow by 5.5 percent. The entire growth in shipments will be ensured through increasing fleet productivity without increasing its tonnage.

The volume of freight shipments on river transport will increase by 4.5 million metric tons. Freight shipments by this type of transportation will increase considerably in regions of the West Siberian Oil and Gas complex.

Growth of 2.7 percent has been set for shipments of national economic freight by motor transport.

Passenger turnover in general-use transportation will increase by 2 percent, including by 2.5 percent in air transport.

It is planned to further develop transportation's material and technical base and to supplement it with new and more productive rolling stock. Additional capacities will be commissioned at sea and river ports and airports.

The network of hard-surfaced highways will be considerably increased.

It is planned to expand the construction of projects linked with improving passenger handling.

Communications equipment will be further developed. It is planned to build automatic telephone exchanges in cities and rural areas with a capacity of around 2 million numbers. Fiber-optic cables and electronic automatic telephone exchanges will be used in urban telephone networks. The utilization of artificial earth satellites to transmit television and radio programs, newspapers, and telephone communications will be expanded.

Capital Construction [subhead]

Comrade deputies!

It is planned to considerably boost the pace of capital construction in 1986 so as to create preconditions for the economy's accelerated development during the 12th 5-Year Plan and to implement the retooling of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of advanced equipment and technology.

State capital investments are planned at a total of R164 billion, which means an 8.2 percent increase over the anticipated [figure for investment] implementation in 1985, and the total from all sources of finance is planned at R185.9 billion, which is a 7.6 percent increase.

The tasks set by the party as regards the restructuring and retooling of production have required a different approach toward shaping the capital investments plan.

Preference has been given to those sectors on which the pace of national economic development and scientific and technical progress depends. Capital investment in machine building will increase by more than 30 percent over the amount anticipated for

1985, and this includes a 55 percent increase in instrument building and a 42 percent increase in machine tool building. There will be considerable growth of capital investment in the electrical equipment industry and in chemical and petroleum machine building.

Much attention has been paid to strengthening industry's base sectors.

Capital investments will increase in the fuel and energy complex sectors, including a 31 percent increase in the oil extraction industry, a 24 percent increase in the power industry, and about a 27 percent increase in the coal industry. Capital investment in railroad transport will increase at a fast pace.

In order to resolve the tasks set in the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, considerable growth is envisaged in funds for the development of the light, meat and dairy, and food industries, and also of other sectors directly involved in satisfying the population's needs: the medical and local industries, consumer services for the population, and trade. In line with the policy of accelerating the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, the plan allocates for these purposes R37.4 billion, which is 23 percent more than the 1985 plan. Their share in the total volume of expenditure on production construction will be increased to 40 percent.

In connection with the transition of more and more associations and enterprises to the new conditions of economic management, their economic incentive funds will increase. In the 1986 plan these funds are fully backed by material resources.

It is intended to commission fixed capital totaling R152.2 billion from state capital investments.

The plan envisages concentrating capital investments and construction organizations' efforts primarily on construction sites and projects scheduled for commissioning. The client ministries must take all steps to ensure the prompt supply of equipment and materials to these construction sites.

Great significance is attached to the accelerated completion of work on the review and verification of design estimates for construction projects being transferred to the 12th 5-Year Plan in order to ensure the high technical standards of enterprises under construction and reduce their estimated costs.

The fulfillment of the planned program poses higher demands as regards the work of all construction and installation organizations.

The construction ministries must improve the leadership of their subordinate organizations and aim for the unconditional fulfillment of set targets. At the same time, it is necessary to elaborate and implement in 1986 measures ensuring the future construction of projects strictly within the set time norms.

The union republic councils of ministers and oblast, city, and rayon soviets must institute monitoring of the fulfillment of the capital construction plan and particularly of progress in the construction of housing and cultural and consumer services projects and must render any necessary assistance to construction organizations.

Social Development and the Enhancement of the People's Living Standards [subhead]

Comrade Deputies!

The 1986 plan targets in the sphere of social development and the enhancement of the Soviet people's prosperity proceed from the principled directive of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum that the supreme point of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development is contained in the steady enhancement of the people's prosperity and the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's life.

Further growth of the material and cultural standards of the people's life in 1986 will be ensured on the basis of boosting the economy and increasing its efficiency.

The generalizing indicator of living standards -- real per capita income -- will increase by 2.5 percent, which is higher than its average annual growth during the current 5-year plan.

The growth of working people's incomes is assured primarily on the basis of increase labor productivity and improved individual and collective work results.

The average monthly wage of workers and employees is planned to increase to R195, and kolkhoz members' labor remuneration -- to R156.

It is planned to implement centralized measures to improve labor remuneration, increase the wages earned by individual categories of workers and employees, improve pensions and medical services for the population, and step up state assistance to families with children, to the aged, and to invalids, together with other measures. The sum of R3 billion is appropriated for this purpose from the state budget.

The repayment of state internal loans, raised earlier by subscription among the population, will continue.

In line with the planned development of social and cultural services sectors and the increased money payments to the population (pensions, grants, stipends, and others), social consumption funds will increase by R6 billion or 4.1 percent in comparison with 1985.

The consumption of material goods and services by the population will increase by 3.4 percent.

Taking into account the growth of the population's money incomes, of the volumes of production and purchases of agricultural raw materials, and of the output of consumer goods, the volume of retail commodity turnover has been set at a total of R342 billion for 1986.

The commodity turnover plan is strenuous, and its fulfillment will require much organizational work by union republic councils of ministers and by USSR ministries and departments, and primarily by the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrsoyuz. Experience indicates that the commodity turnover plan is fulfilled successfully wherever the local soviet organs pay constant attention to this most important sector of work and display greater exactingness toward the leaders of enterprises producing consumer goods, and also toward leaders of trade organizations, as regards ensuring the necessary range of commodities in the stores.

A generalizing indicator -- the volume of sales of paid services for the population -- has been introduced for the first time in the plan, in line with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere.

In 1986 it will reach R49.6 billion, which will be R1.6 billion above the target set by the Comprehensive Program.

Enterprises from all sectors, regardless of their specialization, will be involved in the extensive development of paid services.

The accelerated development of consumer goods production and the expansion of the services sphere is a key task for all ministries and departments, all union republic councils of ministers, and all soviets. This is particularly important under the conditions of reduced output of alcoholic beverages and the widespread struggle against drunkenness.

It is planned to continue in 1986 the extensive program for the building of housing, municipal services projects, and social and cultural institutions. In contrast with previous years, associations and enterprises will participate more widely in the financing of their construction with their own money from funds for social and cultural measures and housing construction and other noncentralized sources. This trend in the utilization of capital must be supported by all possible means. The total area of housing to be commissioned, and funded by all sources of finance, will reach 114 million square meters, of which over 40 million square meters will be allocated to workers engaged in agriculture -- which will be in line with the Food Program targets.

The population's funds will finance the construction of a total area of housing in excess of 28 million square meters, which will be almost 18 percent more than in 1985. Approximately 10 million persons will improve their housing conditions as a result of the implementation of the housing construction program in 1986.

It is planned to build preschool institutions with 628,000 places, approximately one-half of which will be in the countryside, and general education schools with 111 million places, with more than 490,000 places in the countryside.

Hospitals with almost 63,000 beds and dispensary and polyclinical institutions to cope with over 150,000 calls per shift will be commissioned.

The construction volumes set for housing and children's preschool institutions in 1986 are somewhat higher than the average annual targets envisaged for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Higher and secondary specialized education institutions will train 2.1 million specialists. Training of teaching specialists will increase as a result of the school reform's implementation.

The 1986 plan provides for the implementation of NATURE CONSERVATION MEASURES which will ensure further improvement of the state of the natural environment. Provision is made to allocate about \$2.5 billion of state capital investments for this purpose. Distribution of Production Forces and Development of the Union Republic Economies

Comrade deputies!

The 1986 plan targets are oriented toward further developing the economies and culture of all the union republics and economic regions within the unified national economic complex and improving the DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION FORCES.

Economic development in the country's European regions will be carried out primarily by further intensifying production, making more efficient use of existing production capacities, and modernizing and retooling existing enterprises. The energy base of these regions will be strengthened chiefly through nuclear power.

Further growth in the economic potential of the country's eastern regions is envisaged. Their share in the all-union production of oil, gas, and coal will increase.

In the RSFSR all sectors of the economy will enjoy further development. The development of the republic's fuel and energy complex is of special significance for the country. Electricity generation will reach 1 trillion kilowatt-hours, gas extraction will reach 492 billion cubic meters, oil and gas condensate extraction will reach 555 million metric tons, and coal production will reach 400 million metric tons.

A high pace of development is planned for the West Siberian territorial production complex, which ensures practically the entire increase and more than half of all oil and gas extraction in the country.

Major work is planned on the Astrakhan oil and gas complex, including the construction of the first stages of the Astrakhan gas processing plant, with the commissioning of corresponding capacities for gas extraction and processing.

In East Siberia the highest rates are planned for the production of chemical fibers and yarns, resins, plastics, sawn timber, pulp, and cardboard.

The formation of the Kansk-Achinsk, and South Yakut territorial production complexes will be continued, as will the economic development of the Baykal-Amur Mainline zone. The RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone will enjoy further development. The volume of gross agricultural output on all categories of farms will increase 10 percent compared with the expected average annual level for the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to secure the entire increase by means of intensive factors. Considerable funds are being channeled into further improving living conditions for the zone's rural inhabitants.

In the Ukrainian SSR the machine-building sectors will develop at a preferential rate. It is planned to secure the chief increase in electricity generation at AESes. Work on retooling enterprises will continue, particularly in ferrous metallurgy. It should be pointed out that it is planned to secure the entire increase in national income in the republic through increased labor productivity.

Great work is being done in the Ukrainian SSR to save and reuse resources. Their experience merits very broad dissemination.

In the Belorussian SSR and the Baltic republics the determining direction in the development of the national economy will be the broad utilization of intensive factors, through which it is proposed to secure the entire increase in national income. Preferential growth is planned in machine building. Sea transport and the fish industry will enjoy further development.

In the Transcaucasian union republics and also in the Moldavian SSR the food industry is oriented toward a considerable increase in the production of a wide range of canned fruit and vegetables, natural juices, jams, jellies, and other products made from raw materials previously used for wine products.

In the Kazakh SSR the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex, and particularly its fuel and energy sectors, will enjoy further development.

In the Central Asian republics, with a view to making fuller use of labor resources, the creation of new production facilities, as well as of shops and branches of existing enterprises in small and medium cities and in rural localities, will continue. The further development of cotton growing is planned.

In all the country's union republics and economic regions work on realizing the USSR Food Program targets will be continued. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviets must place the fulfillment of this program under daily control.

Foreign Economic Ties

Comrade deputies!

FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES occupy a significant place in our economy's development.

The 1986 plan provides for a 4.9-percent increase in foreign trade turnover compared with 1985, with a definite improvement in the structure of exports and imports of goods.

Guided by the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, in the course of the coordination of state plans between the USSR and the CEMA countries for the coming 5-year plan high new targets have been outlined for the development of economic cooperation among the socialist community countries.

Scientific cooperation will be implemented on the basis of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress. Production specialization and collaboration will be broadened, and new forms of cooperation will be developed widely: direct production ties between labor collectives and the creation of joint science-and production and production associations and enterprises. All the measures associated with the fulfillment of the Soviet side's pledges have been enshrined in the 1986 plan.

Mutually advantageous ties with developing countries will be expanded. The Soviet Union will continue to supply them with machinery and equipment and also to give technical assistance in developing the most important sectors of the economy.

Trade and economic ties will continue with developed capitalist countries and, above all, with those which display an interest in expanding commercial exchange on a mutually advantageous basis. The potential of the Soviet economy makes it possible to increase foreign trade turnover with those countries.

Comrade deputies! The realization of the plan for the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan will be of special significance for turning the national economy onto the path of intensification and enhancing socialist production efficiency for the economy's stable, ongoing development in subsequent years.

After the USSR Supreme Soviet approves the 1986 plan, it will be the law for all the country's economic life. The organization of its fulfillment becomes the main task.

At the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "However inspiring the plans elaborated may be, the planned targets can be achieved only through strenuous, highly productive labor."

The indicators and targets set in the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986 are strenuous ones. Great effort and purposeful work on the part of party, soviet, and economic organs, trade union organizations, and labor collectives will be needed to fulfill them.

The working people's creative strength and the human factor must be fully activated through the powerful means of socialist competition.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must ensure a high standard of leadership of sectors, associations, and enterprises and the plan's strict fulfillment from the first days of the year. Special attention must be devoted to the efficient fulfillment of mutual pledges relating to product deliveries in order to ensure the rhythmic working of the national economy. The plan targets must be conveyed in the shortest possible times to those who will carry them out. It is important to distribute these targets among the months and quarters of the year correctly and evenly.

The preparedness of all components of the economy for work during the present winter period must be checked very strictly.

The struggle to strengthen discipline, organizations, and order and to enhance responsibility is an inalienable part of the work on improving management. The great tasks facing us in 1986 demand the stepping up of this work.

Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Permit me to express confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet's adoption of the State Plan of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986 and its successful fulfillment will help our economy to scale great new heights.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

AU261351 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Obkom secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, oblispolkom first deputy chairmen, and leaders of ministries and departments integrated in the republic's agro-industrial complex recently held a meeting in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting examined tasks for organizing the practical implementation in the republic of the measures fixed by the CPSU Central Committee for further improving control over the agro-industrial complex.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, expounded the main directions and principles of this work. Reports were delivered by Yu. A. Kolomiyets, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and I.A. Mozgovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

It was emphasized that the essence of the planned measures consisted in the fact that the agro-industrial complex would now be planned, financed, and controlled as a single whole at all levels. Control is being improved in the interests of the state, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises, and its purpose is to consolidate their economy. It will allow production output to be more closely bound with its processing, agriculture with servicing branches, departmental narrow-mindedness and parallelism in management to be eliminated, and reasonable centralism to be combined with local initiative.

The main task is to improve as of 1986, food supplies to the population, and raw material supplies to processing industries. For this reason, measures should be taken to improve the planning, material-technical supplies, and financing of agro-industrial complex branches, to improve capital construction and the work of scientific institutions, and to apply the achievements of scientific-technical progress. More attention is to be paid to the application of cost accountancy, to improvements in price fixing, to increasing production profitability, to raise profits and to their effective utilization. It is important to raise the responsibility of each functionary for the obligations placed on him, and to ensure the planned indexes.

At the present time, it is essential to intensify the work aimed at livestock wintering at farms, at preparing equipment and seeds for the spring season, and to improve the training of cadres. It is necessary to correctly distribute forces, and to fix personal responsibility for the accomplishment of all current tasks.

Participating in the conference proceedings were: Yu. N. Yelchenko, A.P. Lyashko, V.P. Mironov, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Shevchenko, V.F. Dobrik, S.N. Mukha, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

NEW SEED VARIETIES FOR HIGH YIELDS PRAISED

LD252124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Summary] The new wheat variety Tulunskaya-10 has for the first time this year been widely used in various zones of the Angara region.

Everywhere it is pleasing the grain growers with its good yields of six to eight hectares per hectare more than the well-known variety Skala. Tulunskaya-10 is a good quality grain which ripens quickly and is resistant to lodging, responding well to high doses of fertilizer and therefore suitable for intensive methods. This wheat is to occupy a considerable area this 5-year period.

In addition to the wheat, Siberian fields this 5-year period have received a new variety of pea -- (Marat) -- which is a high-yield variety ripening 8 days earlier than all the varieties at present zoned for the oblast. The station has for the first time obtained a new variety of (?coarse-grained) buckwheat, producing 1.5 times more grain than conventional varieties. There is a good new variety of potato -- (Poleta) -- capable of providing a yield of up to 600 quintals per hectare. [Video caption says the station laboratory is in Irkutsk Oblast.]

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, the Turkmen cotton growers collected 1,795 tons of cotton. To date, the republic's cotton growers have delivered to the procurement centers a total of 1,275,757 tons of cotton. This constitutes 102.06 percent of the Turkmen annual cotton production plan. [Summary] [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Nov 85 GF]

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES -- Measures directed at speeding up the production of machines and attachments for work with more powerful tractors of the "K-700" type have been discussed at a session of the board of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building. In order to meet the requirements of collective and state farms in full, it is envisaged to organize the production of such aggregates during the next 5 years, in all -- about 136 types. Among them will be wide-sweep sowing machines, plows, cultivators and other machines for soil-tilling, sowing, and other agricultural operations. With this purpose, a reconstruction of enterprises of this branch is underway. New capacities are created in such associations as "Odessapochvomash," "Krasnyy Aksay" in Rostov Oblast, "Krasnaya Zvezda" in Kirovograd Oblast and also at the enterprises "Altayselmash," "Bilinskselemash" and the Gryaznoye cultivator works. It is planned to build several new enterprises. One of them will produce most effective chisel ploughes for straight tilling of soil. "Chisel" is an English word which means in Russian "doloto". The land worked by chisel-shaped plows increases its fertility. The ministry has set a task for itself to increase the quality of machines and attachments for work with "Kirovets" and other powerful tractors. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Nov 85 LD]

AWARD FOR MURMANSK -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded a large group of workers, collective farm workers and officials of the Murmansk Oblast with the medal "for the transformation of the non-Chernozem Zones of the RSFSR" for shock work in fulfilling the long term program of development of the agriculture of the non-Chernozem zone of Russia. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 21 Nov 85 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ORBITAL CREW'S RETURN

Press Conference

LD261059 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1658 GMT 25 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; press conference at Baykonur cosmodrome conducted by Cosmonaut Leonov with Solyut-7/Sayuz T-14/Cosmos-1686 space station crew members Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov; date not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Leonov] How do you feel? How was the landing? We have reported that the flight was cut short in connection with Vasyutin's illness.

[Savinykh] In general conditions were good [words indistinct]

[Leonov] That is understandable. Viktor had flown a third longer.

[Savinykh] We prepared thoroughly for the landing, because the landing was unusual. Volodya [Vasyutin] had fallen ill, so all measures were taken to ensure that the landing went well. Feeling our support, he got stonger. In general the landing went normally. The engine worked very well. The parachute system worked well. Throughout the entire part of the active part [as heard] -- While we were experiencing accelerations -- Volodya conducted a reportage; everything was normal.

[Volkov] I should like to add that during the descent we could replace Volodya with Viktor at any stage.

[Savinykh] His duties were distributed in such a way that we were understudying all Volodya's actions, in case of need.

[Leonov] Where is he now? What is his state of health? What is he doing now?

[Savinykh] We touched down. Following the preliminary medical examination, we flew here, while Volodya was taken to Moscow, where is is evidently being more thoroughly and carefully examined.

[Leonov] Viktor, if you take the whole flight from beginning to end, of the technical and scientific tasks, what for you personally was most complex and the most interesting?

[Savinykh] There are many operations on the station which are not interesting, but without them you cannot live and work. These standard activities concern water, urine, all standard things which have to be done. I was simply interested to live and work on the station. Whatever system I was working on, I was simply [pauses] well, I observed them. There are new apparatus, new equipment. I worked with great interest and desire on the Skif [as heard] apparatus, which came to us later. This is a new spectral instrument, the instrument of the future on our station; one can simultaneously receive spectra and analyze them. The first spacewalk was of course very interesting. We prepared for it long ago. It was, of course, interesting. The work turned out not quite [pauses] well, the station had been flying for a long time, so we had occasion to come across certain difficulties. It was interesting. We overcome them.

[Leonov addressing Savinykh] The initial estimate of what you did in that time, 170 days of your flight and 60 days...

[Volkov interrupts] Sixty-six.

[Leonov] Sixty-six. That's very important, those 6 days. There were 400 scientific communications sessions, communication sessions for carrying out scientific experiments. It was as simple as you are now hearing me. I heard you well. During those sessions you transmitted to earth specific results and there was a scientific dialogue with those on earth.

[Leonov] Viktor Petrovich, when in flight you defended your candidate's dissertation. Was anything done to contribute to a new doctor's dissertation?

[Savinykh] I did not think about that, about a contribution to a doctor's dissertation; I was simply doing work which was needed, which was interesting.

[Leonov] A question for the researcher-cosmonaut. This was your first flight. What are your clearest impressions?

[Volkov] It seemed all in a day's work on board the station. I don't think I thought about weightlessness, that I was not on earth. I knew one thing -- I had to work, and the program was full, very loaded. I was kept busy from the time of lift-off to our return. As for the landing, the memory of the landing itself of course also stays with me. That's good, isn't it?

Colombian Volcano Observed

LD262344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Cosmonauts Viktor Savinykh and Aleksandr Volkov have started preparing a report about the work carried out in orbit during their joint flight which lasted 2 months. At the microphone is our correspondent Petr Pelekhov:

This flight, as has already been reported, was broken off as a result of the illness of crew commander Vladimir Vasyutin. Nevertheless, over these 2 months, the cosmonauts carried out a substantial amount of research and experiments. A large amount of material has been brought back to earth and it is now being processed by specialist. But this is what we would like to bring to your attention. In reports about the work of the cosmonauts, comrades, you have probably many times heard the phrase: The cosmonauts made visual observations. Well, this part of the program is perhaps difficult to describe in any clearer terms. Visual observations -- that means to look at the land, the ocean and to look out for what the instruments cannot see. Coming up with a find is rare here, but it is thus all the more valuable. During the flight of this crew there were such successes, and Viktor Savinykh told me about one of the most striking and significant:

[Begin recording] [Savinykh] Well, when the volcano erupted in Colombia...

[Pelekhov interrupts] You saw it?

[Savinykh] We didn't see it but we understood that something was going on.

[Pelekhov] How?

[Savinykh] Well, that night, suddenly, on the equator we saw silvery-colored clouds which shouldn't exist at all.

[Pelekhov] At the equator?

[Savinykh] Yes, we saw silvery-colored clouds at the equator, but they were neither (?water-bearing) nor at the altitude where there are silvery-colored clouds, but an altitude of 80-70 km. The layer of the atmosphere was illuminated like silvery-colored clouds. I was totally confused at first, racking my brains. What is this, silvery-colored clouds at the equator?

(? On each orbit you can look through one or two portholes to the left of the flight-path.) On the next orbit I looked out of both portholes but there was nothing either on the left or on the right. I could not understand what was happening. Another orbit came round and we approached Colombia. Sasha was standing doing nothing. I told him to look. He looked out of the right-hand porthole on and we were on the other side. There were those same silvery clouds.

[Pelekhov] How visible and powerful were the bright clouds?

[Savinykh] They were so bright and white [Pelekhov interrupts indistinctly] A thinning white layer, this belt. It [word indistinct] and then began to join together -- on one orbit from here, on another from there. Obviously something was happening, somewhere (?something) was at work. And in the morning we heard the report that in Colombia, precisely at the same spot, there had been a lot of material thrown up into the atmosphere. We observed it every day for 3 consecutive days.

[Pelekhov] Weak belts and some sort of field-like layers had been observed at such heights previously and it had been suggested that these were the traces from volcanic eruptions. But could there be traces of terrestrial volcanic activity at such a height where there is no atmosphere? Now we have the first direct confirmation: Yes, at such a height; yes, direct traces of volcanic eruptions. And only a human, a cosmonaut, with his ability not just to look but to see, evaluate, and wonder could give scientists such information. [end recording]

BALLOON PROBES RELEASED IN VENUSIAN ATMOSPHERE

LD270034 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Soviet scientists have charted the movement of balloon probes in the Venusian atmosphere. These were brought there for the first time in space research history by two Soviet interplanetary stations, Vega I and Vega II. The balloons floated in the hot atmosphere at a speed of over 200 km per hour for 12,000 km. The data they transmitted were received by major radio telescopes on five continents on earth. The probes recorded vortexes in the Venusian atmosphere several times more powerful than hurricanes on Earth.

MORE REPORTAGE ON ROCKET TROOPS AND ARTILLERY DAY

PM251439 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 46, 11-17 Nov (Signed to Press 13 Nov 85) p 6

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Army General Yuriy Pavlovich Maksimov, USSR deputy minister of defense, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, by Vladislav Monakhov; "Both Shield and Sword" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The commander in chief's working day is governed by a strict timetable. Did I say day? A 24-hour working day would be more precise. Indeed, it is a special kind of service in the Strategic Forces: continuous duty. Not for nothing are they called the custodians of peace -- their missile shield provides reliable protection for the gains of socialism and Soviet people's creative labor. But the army general did manage to find a free moment for NEDELYA: Apparently he is a regular reader of our weekly and he kindly agreed to be interviewed on the eve of the nationwide holiday -- Rocket Troops and Artillery Day. So the commander in chief checked the time on his watch, as is his wont, and invited questions.

[Monakhov] Comrade General, the present rocket and artillerymen's holiday is being celebrated in the year of the 40th victory anniversary. I am reminded of the "Artillerymen's Song" by Khrennikov and Gusev: "...cities are afire and shrouded in smoke, in the gray forest roars the grim god of war..."

[Maksimov] Well yes! Further on the song goes: "...for our mothers' tears, for our motherland -- fire! fire!"

[Monakhov] There is a well-known saying: The artillery is the god of war. But at that time this grim "god" was doing its utmost for peace...

[Maksimov] Yes, to bring it nearer! The Soviet artillery's mighty bombardment forced fascist Germany to a rapid surrender. It was one of our main strike forces at the time. There would have been no 9 May but for the artillery.

[Monakhov] Let us make a brief excursion into our history. In the Battle of Borodino the Army was joined by 640 artillery pieces, according to the "Description of the Battle at the Village of Borodino." The Russian gunners did a marvelous job -- Napoleon ultimately hightailed it out of Russia... What about the Great Patriotic War?

[Maksimov] The descendents of the heroes of Borodino were confronted with far more complex tasks. It was no longer the Bagration Arrows, but the longest front in history, battles on the grand scale, and many categories of troops and types of weapons being used in combat operations. In 1941, on the field of Russian glory -- the field of Borodino -- our gunners, who were firing not at Murat's cavalry, but at Guderian's tanks, fought to the death, as their ancestors had once done. And do you know how many guns, mortars, and rocket launchers were used in the Moscow counteroffensive? 7,500! In the Battle of Stalingrad the enemy faced 15,000 guns; at the Kursk battle they faced 36,500, and in the Berlin operation they faced 42,000! The war years saw the birth of a combat unit called the "artillery breakthrough corps" and the "artillery offensive" concept.

[Monakhov] And a name like "Katyusha?"

[Maksimov] Yes, "Katyusha..." That is how we frontline soldiers lovingly honored the rocket artillery. And how many catch phrases were made up about it! "The guards mortar will always find the enemy." "If 'Katya' starts to sing, the enemy won't last a day." "'Katyusha' left Tagil and buried the fascists."

"Katyusha..." Where did that name, the name of a person, come from? There are several stories. One of the most plausible is connected with the factory mark (the letter "K") on the first combat vehicles produced by the Voronezh plant named for the Communist International. Well, soldiers' talk associated it the song "Katyusha" whose notes were strung many thousands of kilometers across the frontline trenches, through the fighter's hearts. Our "Katyusha" fought for the "blue kerchief on her dear shoulders," for her entire beloved country "where man breathes so freely."

[Monakhov] Yuriy Pavlovich, on the collar tabs of the servicemen whose holiday we are celebrating now are two crossed gun barrels. The traditional artillery emblem. Does that mean it is also appropriate to the rocket men?

[Maksimov] And how! The first missilemen came from the ranks of the artillerymen, after all. Rocket units were formed on the basis of the guards artillery regiments and mortar regiments. In July 1946, the first military unit of this kind was formed. Artillery Major General A. F. Tveretskiy became its commander.

In that postwar time the backbone of the Army consisted of frontline veterans. There was not an officer or a soldier whose breast was not covered in awards! During the Great Patriotic War 1.6 million artillerymen were awarded orders and medals and 1,800 received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. To mark the Soviet artillerymen's combat services we have celebrated 19 November (the date of the Soviet troops' offensive at Stalingrad) as Artillery Day since 1944.

[Monakhov] I was born that very day, to the first salute in its honor...

[Maksimov] A curious coincidence (smiles). What do you journalists call it, a thematic device? I wouldn't be surprised if you were to tell me you were on active service in the rocket troops...

[Monakhov] Precisely — I was! It was in 1964, when Artillery Day was renamed Rocket Troops and Artillery Day.

[Maksimov] Well (thoughtfully), that's logical: The holiday's change of name reflected the fundamental qualitative transformations in military matters which had taken place in the Army and Navy since the war. And above all the fact that a new branch of the Soviet Armed Forces -- the Strategic Rocket Forces -- had been created. A new saying was even born: "Today there is no army without missiles."

[Monakhov] Not only the Strategic Rocket Forces but also the servicemen of other branches of the Armed Forces are equipped with missile weapons. And the legendary "Katyushas" now evidently have not only "granddaughters" but also "great granddaughters?"

[Maksimov] Yes, the Ground Forces, the Air Defense Forces, the Air Force, and the Navy have missiles of various classes. Soviet rocket artillery, whose foundation was once laid by the "Katyushas," is also developing. In the past few decades several generations of artillery rocket systems used in all branches of the Armed Forces have succeeded each other. So the "Katyusha" is indeed today an honored great-great...Well no, that word "grandmother" doesn't suit our "Katyusha!"

[Monakhov] Yuriy Pavlovich, at the present holiday parade we saw the might of our army -- the motherland's shield and sword. Over 100 parades have already passed through Red Square. Its flagstones remembers the first Soviet tank, the first self-propelled gun...But when did the first missile equipment pass through it?

[Maksimov] Subunits with missile equipment first took part in the military parade 7 November 1957, when the 40th anniversary of Great October was celebrated.

We were obliged to create missile weapons. We recall the forties when U. S. President Truman began to brandish the atomic big stick and when the "hawks" developed the doctrine of "massive nuclear retaliation." But the imperialists did not succeed in their one-sided game. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, under the very harsh conditions of eliminating the consequences of the war and restoring the national economy, were compelled very rapidly to rebuild the defense industry and to launch scientific research work in the field of missile building and the production of atomic ammunition. The first Soviet satellite with its renowned "beep-beep" not only announced to the whole world that the space era was open but also sounded as a warning to the excessively hotheaded that a launch vehicle had been created in the Soviet Union capable of delivering a nuclear charge to any part of the world! Henceforth a potential aggressor could no longer feel invulnerable and beyond punishment.

In embarking on the creation of nuclear missile weapons, our country did not slacken the struggle for their elimination and the ending of the arms race.

[Monakhov] All the same, we had to strengthen the missile shield?

[Maksimov] Unfortunately, yes. In the brief period of their existence our troops have grown and matured, and have become a terrible force capable, together with the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, of curbing any aggressor. Whereas the first units were armed with ground-launched missile complexes, today they have automated missile complexes possessing a high degree of readiness for combat use and high reliability. These improved weapons have been created thanks to our people's tireless labor and the scientific feat of Soviet scientists like I. V. Kurchatov, S. P. Korolev, N. I. Tikhomirov, F. P. Glushko, M. V. Keldysh, N. A. Pilyugin, M. K. Yangel, and many others.

[Monakhov] And what measures is our country taking today to ensure that military-strategic equilibrium is preserved in the world?

[Maksimov] The recently published draft new edition of the CPSU Program stresses that the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was socialism's historic achievement.

Today the essence of the policy of ruling circles in the United States and their allies is becoming increasingly clear: To attempt to take social revanche on the basis of the attainment of military-strategic superiority over socialism. The West is intensively fanning the slanderous inventions about the imaginary superiority of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries militarily. A vivid illustration of this is the recent interviews granted by U. S. President R. Reagan to a group of Soviet journalists, in which it was stated once again that the Soviet arsenal is superior to the American arsenal. Why are these "canards" released? In order to distract the attention of the world public from the unrestrained arms race pursued by Washington and its practical steps toward the militarization of space and the preparations for so-called "star wars." It is a question of creating qualitatively new systems which would enable the United States to inflict a first disabling strike on the USSR and its allies with impunity.

I repeat: The Soviet Union will respond to any challenge from imperialism with resolute countermeasures. And these are by no means empty words. Thus we responded to the siting of U. S. medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe by placing increased-range operational-tactical missiles on operational readiness on GDR and CSSR territory. At the same time additional means were dispersed over the world oceans in order to subject U. S. territory to a threat equivalent to that posed for us and our allies by the new U. S. missiles sited in Western Europe.

We do not seek strategic superiority. The Soviet Union is going to the forthcoming Soviet-U. S. summit meeting in Geneva open-mindedly, in the firm desire to reach agreement on joint measures to end the threat of nuclear missile war on the basis of genuine equality and equal security for the sides.

[Monakhov] Nuclear missile weapons incorporate the highest achievements of modern scientific and technical progress. The time taken to bring these weapons into readiness for combat use has been reduced to minutes, to seconds. What qualities are required of the missile men?

[Maksimov] They say: In our age, the missile is strong, but man conquers. Operational readiness requires of every missile man the highest level of vigilance, concentration, discipline, technical training, and the ability to act resolutely and purposefully under extreme physical, moral, and psychological stress.

A missile complex is a collective weapon. The feeling of comradeship, of total confidence in your comrade -- I cannot imagine a missile man without that. You remember Gogol's "Taras Bulba": "No bond is more sacred than comradeship!" That could have been said about our combat comradeship. Ideological commitment, love for the motherland, Soviet patriotism -- that is what raises people to the heights of military skill and leads to great feats.

When an extreme situation arises, two warring forces, so to speak, arise in the soldier's soul: a sense of duty and the self-preservation instinct. But at the most crucial moment a third force intervenes -- military discipline, and the sense of duty prevails. All the personnel of our forces know well the names of V. G. Basov, D. F. Bushuyev, L. N. Panchishkin, Z. K. Zakiryanov, and N. M. Kuznetsov, who were awarded orders for courage and military valor displayed in peacetime in the execution of their service duty. Many units of the Rocket Forces have been awarded order of the Soviet Union and pennants of the USSR Defense Ministry "For Courage and Military Valor."

For Rocket Troops and Artillery Day, many units and formations stepped up the results of combat training and achieved successes in socialist competition. It is gratifying to note that the initiators of the competition under the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of victory and the 27th CPSU Congress" are in leading positions on the basis of the results of the training year. Thus, for instance, the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mayakov, where Major Klyuchko is party bureau secretary, has confirmed the title of excellent.

Servicemen -- rocket men and artillerymen -- wholeheartedly support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and are preparing to greet the 27th party congress with new successes in combat and political training. They assure us that they will continue to be worthy of the Soviet people's heroic achievements and the lofty title of defenders of the motherland. We are always on the alert, and react at any moment to fulfill our patriotic and international duty in defense of the gains of Great October.

Military Chiefs Attend Fete

PM201527 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Celebration Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A celebration meeting of representatives of working people of the hero-city of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison was held 19 November in the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater to mark Rocket Forces and Artillery Day.

In the meeting presidium were: Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, Chief Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, and Army General I. N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Colonel General P. A. Gorchakov, Colonel General M. D. Popkov, Colonel General S. A. Bobulev, Colonel General of Aviation L. L. Batekhin, and Admiral P. N. Medvedev, members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, Colonel General Yu. A. Yashin, first deputy commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Admiral of the fleet V. N. Chernavin, chief of the Navy Main Staff; Admiral of the Fleet G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; and also chief Marshal of Artillery V. F. Tolubko; Colonel General A. S. Zheltov, marshals of categories of troops, generals, and officers; veterans of the Rocket Troops and Artillery; and defense industry workers and designers.

The Celebration meeting was opened by L. I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V. S. Pudov and Yu. N. Kalachnikov, representatives of Moscow enterprises, and V. A. Basain, chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Sports and Mass Defense Work Department, addressed warm words of greeting to the rocketmen and artillerymen.

Army General Yu. P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the meeting. He assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people that the rocketmen and artillerymen in the united formation of the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states are always ready to reliably defend the historic gains of socialism.

SOROKIN ON IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

PM211541 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 November Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Competition Abreast of Contemporary Demands" a 3,200-word article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, on the importance of competition "to activate the human factor" and "increase creative activeness and initiative." Based on general conclusions from an analysis of the Armed Forces training year and specific cases that he cites, Sorokin shows how competition must be closely linked with the tasks to be fulfilled, used in a flexible and imaginative manner as new and different demands are made, organized in an efficient manner by commanders, held up as an educational example and mobilizing force for all personnel, and ultimately serve to increase combat readiness.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES REGIMENT PARTY MEETING

PM221515 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 Second Edition p 2

[Correspondent Colonel B. Kiryazov report under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections": "Words Must Be Backed Up By Deeds"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- The Proskurovskiy motorized rifle regiment enjoys wide renown. It has repeatedly achieved leading positions in socialist competition. For last year's training results, however, it was only rated good.

A good rating is also a worthy result. But is it not enough to satisfy the Proskurovskiy regiment. That explains the exacting tone of the discussion at the regiment's report and election party meeting in which Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR first deputy defense minister, and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, took part.

Keynote speaker Major A. Larchenko and other speakers cited the draft new edition of the CPSU Program's words about Communists' vanguard role. Unfortunately this question has not been resolved with sufficient consistency here. How else can you explain the fact, for example, that in the last training year only one Communist in two completely fulfilled the individual socialist pledges.

Now when the party is putting forward the task of reorganizing party work methods in accordance with the nature of the demands raised by the time, it is very important to learn how to anticipate a situation and influence the present course of events in accordance with the planned end result. The Prokurovskiy regiment's experience shows what can happen in a situation where the party committee may be said to be not always in control of events.

Here is a typical example. The main shortcoming which influenced the overall result of socialist competition was that of omissions in equipment maintenance. Even today people try to explain this by saying that certain officers, preparing for transfer to internal military districts, have recently been working less strenuously. But the party organ and Communists should have assessed everything differently. To be precise: it has been overlooked here that it is possible for people who are about to finish service in a group of forces and who are already thinking, about going home, as it were, to enter a state of psychological decline: and second, organizational and educational work has not been focused on counteracting these feelings or mobilizing people's spiritual energy. In other words, this is another aspect of ensuring Communists' vanguard role.

Life consists of such events, situations, psychological states, and changes of atmosphere and mood. The art of party work is to ensure that people experience this life and respond to it in an equally vital, straightforward, businesslike, and productive way. And that the first result should be a change of people's feelings and attitudes. It is all very delicate here because it is a spiritual matter, as it were.

The secretary and members of the party committee here gauged the successfulness of their work mainly in terms of the number of measures implemented.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Stolyarov, Lieutenant Colonel A. Vasilenko, Major A. Sedov, Captain V. Novak, Senior Lieutenant V. Semkin, Senior Ensign G. Plyashechnik, and other Communists, all of whom addressed the meeting, dwelt on one way or another on the question of the party committee's activity, which is not always effective. The following fact was cited. The 1st motorized rifle company is the best in the regiment. It once put forward an initiative within the group of forces to begin a mass movement for a sniper subunit. It includes many companies. But this is the paradox: in the regiment itself the matter was not taken up on the proper scale. Even in the battalion to which the first company belonged there were not worthy continuers of this initiative. Clearly this must be seen as omissions by the battalion and regiment party organizations. Once again, this shows insufficient ability to feel life's pulse, to determinedly tackle the fundamental questions of combat readiness, and to move the solution of those questions from one level to another -- as as a whole to the planned end result.

It is also important for this party organization's members to draw instructive conclusions for themselves about the essence of party criticism. As well as from the viewpoint of its links with life and its effectiveness. Eleven Communists addressed the report and election meeting. All the speeches were incisive and self-critical and the discussion about shortcomings and those to blame for them was impartial. This inclination to expose obstacles would seem to deserve nothing but praise. But it is legitimate to ask: Why were the shortcomings not subjected to such objective criticism before now? A certain mentality has taken shape, the opinion that omissions should only be thoroughly exposed at the report and election meeting, that is to say, at the main meeting of the year.

But that is how it is supposed to be at every meeting and every session of the party committee or party bureau -- and there is another reserve for increasing the effectiveness of party work.

Effectiveness ... The key question, whatever is at issue. Effective criticism -- how little there is! Criticism, not just to ensure that a person sees and feels his own guilt. That criticism must be thorough -- to the point where it achieves positive changes in people's behavior, work style, and actions.

But how often does that happen? Take the case of Major O. Bocharov, a Communist. He was criticized for omissions in the planning of combat training studies. He was summoned to a party committee session where the matter was appropriately discussed. At that point it was thought that the question was settled. The party committee secretary did not check on how the communist responded to criticism of his diminished sense of responsibility or whether he changed his style of work.

Senior Lieutenant Yu. Guryev noted in his speech at the meeting that no members of the agitation and propaganda group had visited the subunits for a long time. Their vigorous activity is always important, particularly now when the pregress documents must be discussed, propagandized, and studied on a wide scale. The passivity of experienced propagandists is taking its toll. Guryev cited this example: some officers could not give full answers to people's questions about the fundamental new provisions contained in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the party statutes with the proposed changes. And Guryev himself, in embarrassment, once had to resort to the excuse: "We have not discussed this in detail yet..."

Of course, it is no credit to a Communist that he does not independently equip himself with sufficient knowledge, even if only from the many press publications. But his criticism of the organizers of ideological and political-educational work and experienced propagandists is also logical.

Thus, the regiment has not achieved those goals which it planned to achieve in socialist competition. Let us reiterate, at least, that it achieved good results. So, do people deserve praise or blame? Praise, it goes without saying, because the regiment is confidently fulfilling the tasks facing it, which also shows the party organization's influence. Nevertheless, we cannot now tolerate indulgence as in the past when people argued: What more can we do, we did not fulfill our pledges, the regiment did not achieve an excellent rating, but the results were still quite good. And this particular regiment did fulfill its pledges even if it only aimed at modest targets from the very outset...

One must always keep one's work -- that is the party's demand. That is what gives prestige to leaders and party organizations and leads to people's confidence and their own moral self-assertion. The opposite means considerable moral losses.

Why did this previously excellent-rated regime "deteriorate"? Largely because its party work was less effective. And this is because its leaders had an inflated opinion of themselves, were complacent, and have been too slow to reorganize in the spirit of the demands which the party is now making.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov spoke about this in his address to the report and election meeting.

The keen criticism and self-criticism permeating the whole meeting are very useful, he noted. This approach to matters meets the spirit of the times. Communists must not tolerate the fact that the Proskurovskiy motorized rifle regiment, with its glorious traditions has recently lowered its indicators somewhat.

Communists must assume full responsibility for the level of combat readiness, organization, and discipline in the regiment, persistently overcome the difficulties, and unfailingly eliminate the shortcomings that are brought to light. This requires that everyone treats his allotted area with a sense of responsibility.

The regiment party organization's attention should center on the course of combat training and should resolutely eradicate slackness, conventionality, and formalism, and once and for all stop personnel missing training. The party committee will be correct if it deals more strictly with those Communists who produce lower indicators in training.

Ensuring Communists' excellence is a most important and constant task and attention to it cannot slacken. Particularly on the part of those directly engaged in training and educating personnel -- company and platoon commanders. Senior officers must train them in the field and during equipment servicing -- this is a very useful way of increasing and consolidating technical knowledge and has been tested in war. The ability to combine work on equipment with equipment study is exceptionally important. The regiment has forgotten this, unfortunately, with the result that the assessment for equipment maintenance has fallen.

The party organization can do much to increase communist officers' attention to personnel's field training. People must be trained to feel confident in any situation of field or campaign life.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov also talked about the need for the party organization to face up to the problem of improving personnel's everyday life. There are still quite a few shortcomings in the regiment. The party's demand on attention to people as an essential feature of any leader's work style must be interpreted realistically in the affairs of all officers.

The meeting adopted a resolution mobilizing Communists for harmonious and resourceful work, increasing party influence on all aspects of the regiment's vital activity, and ensuring a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

PROCEEDINGS OF DOSAAF PLENUM REPORTED

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[Colonel of the reserve F. Semyanovskiy report: "Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee]

[Text] The Fourth USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow 21 November. A report "On the Current State and On Measures to Further Improve the Work of DOSAAF organizations to Prepare Young People for Service in the Armed Forces" was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR Dosaaf Central Committee.

It was emphasized at the plenum that the activity of the defense society's organizations is taking place beneath the sign of the active struggle to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress. Rising to the demands of the party and the government, DOSAAF committees and organizations are stepping up mass defense work and are concentrating their efforts on enhancing the moral, political, and psychological tempering and on the military-technical and physical training of young people.

The better solution of tasks facing the Defense Society necessitates enhancing the role of DOSAAF's primary organizations and their responsibility for preparing young people for military service and paying more attention to expanding the network of training and sports organizations, improving the training-material base, and more actively introducing modern methods of instruction in the training process.

All work on the military-patriotic education of young people and their preparation for service in the Army and the Navy must be comprehensive and must be conducted in close cooperation with commanders and political organs of the Armed Forces, military commissariats, civil defense staffs, sections of the Soviet war veterans committee, and organs of national and vocational and technical education.

Admiral A. I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, addressed the plenum.

A. I. Golyakov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and D. A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.